

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



MORALE
through
Social Security

414

VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1942

NO. 2



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

D stands for **Do**

D also stands for **Defense Bonds**



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D stands for **Do,**
and **Defense Bonds**

Electrical Workers Journal
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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

From our mail bag, with its varied assortment of interesting letters, we take this one as a cheering word from across the water.

"In the year 1926 I was visiting the United States to look into industrial relations, and while in Washington, where I made contact with Mr. William Green and some other trade union officers of high standing in your country, I was directed to your building, where I met a gentleman whose name I have long forgotten, but who was greatly interested in the policies and activities of this company. We exchanged information on many points, and he offered to let me see your JOURNAL monthly; ever since that date your office has forwarded it to me.

"I have always read it with much interest, and am gratified that, almost alone among the journals which were offered me during my visit of 15 years ago, your JOURNAL continues to arrive.

"I write now to join with others in congratulations to you on your Jubilee birthday, and to thank you for sending the JOURNAL. If there is anything I can do to supply you with material from this side I shall be glad to help in any way."

C. H. NORTHCOTT,
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Rowntree & Company is noted for its enlightened labor relations policy in England.

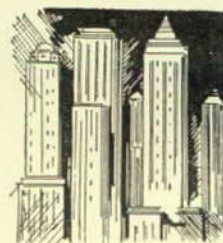
MEN WANTED





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 2

BOMB DAMAGE *May* *Be Paid for By SSB*

I.

A MERICAN labor is prepared to insist that war efforts will be seen in their true perspective. Just now, as is natural, every citizen looks upon the production of arms, especially planes, tanks and artillery, as the main goal of all-out efforts. However important production is, there is something more basic and vital to victory than arms; namely, the morale of the civilian population. If one were to grade in order of importance the elements in victory, they would look like this:

Civilian morale.
Equipment and materiel.
Army and Navy.

When the civilian population is unified, determined and enthusiastic, it is a certainty that arms will be produced and that the Army in turn will be unified, determined and enthusiastic. Representatives of the American government who have gone to England to study the course of the war effort, have returned to Washington with the reports that civilian morale is the *sine qua non* of an all-out effort. In effect, these representatives say, "Guard your Social Security program; do not abandon it; widen its use and its benefits." In England Social Security benefits have been increased and widened. Indemnities have been paid for bomb raid damage to citizens by the government. The news that the Social Security Board is now studying ways and means to pay for bomb damage to American citizens will be received by labor in the United States with approval. This is just another example of the vigilance by which the Social Security Board is now guarding the rights of the underlying population and seeking to make that agency one of continued service to all citizens.

PRESIDENT SAYS "INCREASE . . ."

The President of the United States has stimulated interest in Social Security by including in his recent message on taxes to the United States Congress recommendations of importance in regard to Social Security benefits. The President declared:

"I oppose the use of pay-roll taxes as a measure of war finance unless the worker is given his full money's worth in in-

Social Security
benefits to be widened further.
Social Security considered
base of morale

creased social security. From the inception of the social security program in 1935, it has been planned to increase the number of persons covered and to provide protection against hazards not initially included. By expanding the program now, we advance the organic development of our social security system and at the same time contribute to the anti-inflationary program.

"I recommend an increase in the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance, addition of permanent and temporary disability payments and hospitalization payments beyond the present benefit programs, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system. I suggest that collection of additional contributions be started as soon as possible, to be followed one year later by the operation of the new benefit plans.

"Additional employer and employee contributions will cover increased disbursements over a long period of time. Increased contributions would result in reserves of several billion dollars for post-war contingencies. The present accumulation of these contributions would absorb excess purchasing power. Investment of the additional reserves in bonds of the United States Government would assist in financing the war.

"The existing administrative machinery for collecting pay-roll taxes can function immediately. For this reason Congressional consideration might be given to immediate enactment of this proposal, while other necessary measures are being perfected.

"I estimate that the social security trust funds would be increased through the proposed legislation by two billion dollars during the fiscal year 1943."

II.

Soon after the President sent his message to Congress, the Federal Advisory

Council for Employment Security met in Washington in a two-day session. This council is composed of 50 men and women, representing labor, management and the public. The labor representatives on this council are:

David L. Behncke
Harvey W. Brown
G. M. Bugniet
Elisabeth Christman
Joseph E. Cohen
John Coyne
Sherman Dalrymple
George M. Harrison
Thomas Kennedy
Milton M. Murray
Philip Murray
Agnes Nestor

TIED TO WAR PRODUCTION

This council meeting served as a clearing house of facts and principles of significance to every labor man and woman in the United States. By reason of the fact that the U. S. Employment Service is attached to the Social Security Board and that the Employment Service is the chief instrumentality of supplying workers to war industries and to all other industries, the Social Security Board may be said to be in the first line of essential industries for defense. The Social Security Board has recognized this fact and has appointed John J. Corson as director of the United States Employment Service. Mr. Corson left the Bureau of Old Age Insurance in the Social Security Board to take his new position. At the same time Mr. Corson became chairman of the Labor Supply branch of OPM. Mr. Corson is a young man of great energy and competency.

Figures now current indicate that in November, 1941, 7,000,000 workers were employed directly in war production. This was on the basis of expending \$24,000,000,000 on war production but with the declaration of war the President of the United States increased the rate of spending on a basis of \$51,000,000,000. This will mean that 11,000,000 workers will be needed on war production, or an increase of 4,000,000 workers. At the same time there is to be an expansion of the military—2,000,000 men under arms to 6,000,000 men—an addition of another 4,000,000 men. In short, in 1942 out of the labor supply in the United States 8,000,000 able-bodied competent men must be drawn and allocated to the proper service—one-half to war production and one-half to the military army.

It can readily be seen that this presents a nice problem in recruiting and placing to the best advantage a colossal industrial



ARTHUR J. ALTMEIER
Chairman, Social Security Board

and a colossal military army. Looking back over the last year it is evident that a great job has already been done. Workers in industry have increased 13 per cent in 1941 and workers in manufacturing alone increased more than 25 per cent. Ship-building used to take about 88,000 workers and is now utilizing 285,000. Airplanes took about 80,000 workers and now utilize 270,000. This story is told all along the line. For this reason the U. S. Employment Service is regarded as the central and only recruiting service for man power in the United States.

TAKING ON AND LAYING OFF

Proper relationships of the unions to the U. S. Employment Service were worked out a year ago in cooperation with the unions. The rate of absorption of new men in war industries has been on a basis of about 2,000,000 men a year. What is complicating the problem, of course, is that lay-offs have been necessitated by adjustments in war supplies, namely, the curtailment in the use of steel, copper, zinc and rubber for civilian needs. Discontinuation of automobiles for private use, of course, has created a surplus of workers in that industry.

The President's order making the U. S. Employment Service a federal service instead of a federation of 50 state services was made in the name of greater efficiency and labor mobility. Just how the electrical workers are classified according to scarcity is of interest to the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. This group is divided into five classifications:

Class I—"Insufficient to meet anticipated job openings."

Class II—"Insufficient to meet anticipated job openings, but in which the additional workers will become available because of anticipated layoffs creating adequate labor supply."

Class III—"Qualified registrants alone are insufficient to meet anticipated job openings but the addition of partially qualified registrants will make an adequate labor supply."

Class IV—"Fully qualified registrants alone are sufficient to meet anticipated job openings."

Class V—"Occupations with too few employment service registrants to permit classification."

Occupation	Shortage or surplus class
Electrical assembler	I
Electrical tester, power equipment	I
Electrical tester, radio	I
Electrician, airplane	I
Electrician, ship	I
Electrician, yard	I
Radio-chassis aliner	I
Electrician, machine shop	II
Cable splicer, electric	IV
Electric-motor analyst	IV
Electric-motor assembler & tester	IV
Electric-motor repairman	IV
Electrical-instrument repairman	IV
Electrical repairman	IV
Electrician	IV
Electrician, power house	IV
Lineman, electric-power	IV
Lineman, junior	IV
Radio repairman	IV
Station installer, telephone	IV
Substation operator	IV
Electric try-out man	V
Electrician, shop	V
Instrument maker, electrical	V
Plant wireman	V
Power-plant attendant	V
Switchpanel man	V
Time-signal wirer	V
Trouble shooter, radio	V
Wire chief, telephone	V

III.

The mobilization of 8,000,000 workers and soldiers from the existing population

of 1942, of course, presents great problems. It needs the closest kind of cooperation between many agents of government, labor unions and military service. One of the problems now uppermost in the advisory council of the Social Security Board relates to farm labor. This problem has not been present during the last two years of defense preparation but it is now very much present and demands attention. The point is that the United States has become not only the "arsenal of democracy" but the "granary of a democracy." It is expected that food production must be expanded beyond the goal set last summer. Food must be provided for a much larger Army and Navy, for larger lend-lease operations and for better diet for millions of defense workers. Food reserves must also be built up rapidly.

FOOD, A WAR ESSENTIAL

One of the first recommendations by the advisory council was to consider food production an essential war industry. Every effort is to be used to maintain an adequate supply of workers in the food production industries. It is to be expected that there will be an increase in the number of local officers having to do with farm placement. An intensive recruitment program not only of individual workers but of whole families is in prospect. It is expected that young persons of high school age and women will be utilized in planning and harvesting crops. Every effort is to be made to avoid delay in food production by reason of strikes or disputes between employees and farms.

One of the problems now facing the U. S. Employment Service and the Social Security Board in reference to labor sup-



Photo-Public Information

CANADIAN BOMBER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Workmen shown busy at work on a sleek Lysander Bomber in one of Canada's largest aircraft factories. Electrician in foreground is unravelling maze of wires which will control ship's ignition system, lights and radio. Large orders are at present being filled in Canadian factories.



Food is an essential war product. Getting in the crops will be on the preferred list of occupations this summer.

Courtesy "Power and the Land."

ply is the the proper coordination of skilled workers to military service. There is little doubt many workers have been drawn off by the draft into the Army who possessed valuable skills that could be and should be used in the production of war materials. Effort will be made to get local draft boards to recognize that skilled men probably would make a greater contribution in industry to the war effort than they would in the war services. Perhaps some designation or insignia will be utilized to distinguish men receiving deferments from local draft boards working in industry so that the war effort in production will be appreciated by the population as a valuable service to the state.

The problem of securing an adequate supply of skilled men reaches into the question of what to do with minority groups. The handicapped worker certainly can be utilized if he has a skill in certain jobs as can the older worker and these persons may offer a real solution to the problem of scarcity. Loyal aliens may also be employed and the negro groups certainly have skilled people that are not now being used.

IV.

On December 19, 1941, President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to all governors:

"Now that this country is actually at war it is more than ever necessary that we utilize to the fullest possible extent all of the man power and woman power of this country to increase our production of war materials. This can only be accomplished by centralizing work recruiting into one agency. At present, as you know, the United States Employment Service consists of 50 separate state and

territorial employment services whose operations are loosely coordinated by the federal government. In order that there may be complete responsiveness to the demands of national defense and speedy, uniform, effective action to meet rapidly changing needs, it is essential that all of these separate employment services become a uniformly and of necessity nationally operated employment service. I have, therefore, given instructions to the proper federal officials that the necessary steps be taken to accomplish this purpose at once. I ask that you likewise instruct the proper officials of your state to transfer to the United States Employment Service all of the present personnel, records, and facilities required for this operation. Inasmuch as the federal government is already paying practically 100 per cent of the cost of operation and the state personnel has been recruited on a merit basis, there will be no difficulty in transferring state employees into the federal service. These employment offices will continue to serve the unemployment compensation agency so that there will be no need to set up duplicate offices. I shall appreciate your advising me at once of your full cooperation so that the conversion of the present employment service into a truly national service may be accomplished without delay."

V.

The following statement was released by the United States Employment Service following President Roosevelt's telegram:

The actual declaration of war by the Axis powers upon the United States of America creates unprecedented problems in national defense. The problems, both military and civil, which will obtain dur-

ing this period require the production of war and civilian materials on an unparalleled scale.

Success in this production program requires tremendously increased numbers of workers and the program must be subjected to continuing review to determine the effectiveness and economy with which all labor resources are being used. It involves widespread recruitment and training of workers, the transfer of labor among industries, and the movement of workers not only between states but between the major areas of the country as needed for production purposes. It is essential that there be a single centrally directed organization to carry on the program during this period.

The United States Employment Service carries complete responsibility for the provision and operation of all public employment services in the United States. Appropriate organization is being established to coordinate and direct the activities of employment offices through regional staffs established within the same geographical areas as the 12 regions of the Social Security Board, and through appropriate staffs within each state of the 12 regions.

The Social Security Board will determine broad policies of the United States Employment Service and will delegate to the latter the responsibility for executing them.

The functions of the United States Employment Service include:

- A. Continued performance of all employment service functions; and
- B. Continued performance of service functions (specifically claim-taking and related activities, as discussed below) for

(Continued on page 107)

National APPRENTICE COMMITTEE Is Permanent

By joint action of the president of the National Electrical Contractors Association and the international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards has been made a permanent committee of the two organizations. At a meeting in January of this permanent committee, the rules of the committee were modified in such wise as to make the committee an executive body which can function quickly in the field of apprenticeship training, and meet the problems in training that are incident to war operation.

WILL AID WAR EFFORT

Before adjournment the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Electrical Construction Industry was established largely because industry leaders among both the employers and the employees could foresee that the national defense program and the probable resultant 'all out war effort' which might follow would create a far greater demand for skilled electricians than had existed for many years; and

"Whereas the National Apprenticeship Standards for the industry were prepared and promulgated with due regard

Joint committee takes on executive functions following promulgation of national standards

for this anticipated increased demand; and

"Whereas experience shows that a rigid observance of these minimum standards is necessary to produce competent journeymen; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local Joint Apprenticeship Committees and others having to do with the training of apprentices for the electrical construction industry are hereby advised to continue to follow the national standards as adopted and to require that each apprentice fully complete the required course of training before a recommendation for certificate of completion can be issued; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the recommendation of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee that temporary or emergency employment to do the work of a journeyman should not be accepted as evidence that the apprentice training course has been completed."

Other questions before the permanent committee were:

1. How the committee can pass over from a joint committee charged with the responsibility of formulating National Apprenticeship Standards to an active committee charged with the responsibility of seeing that the standards are protected and put into effect.

2. How national apprenticeship standards can be fully protected in a wartime economy.

3. Is it desirable to establish some kind of system to recognize unusual attainments in the field of craftsmanship? Perhaps a certificate of proficiency could be promulgated by the joint committee.

4. Place of specialists being trained now for wartime functions in the total picture of apprentice training.

The question of giving credit on apprenticeship gained by a man in a specialized service was referred to a committee composed of E. C. Carlson, Paul Geary and William Walker.

There was a good deal of discussion within the committee as to the status of apprentices with respect to the draft. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that where apprentices were working in an industry or a plant that was on a war basis, then the apprentice should be deferred. In some states local joint committees drafted a letter to the local draft board stating the indispensability of such an apprentice.

The January meeting of the committee was attended by E. H. Herzberg, Laurence W. Davis, E. C. Carlson, Paul Geary, E. J. Brown, William Walker and M. H. Hedges. Ansel Cleary and M. M. Hanson from the Federal Apprenticeship Committee were also present. Rex Fransway and Charles Paulsen attended the meeting as observers.

Machinery of Education

The machinery of apprenticeship already in widespread use is conditioned by the scope and character of the electrical industry and the nature of the electrical trade.

Because of the trade's approach to the professional level, experience has proved that a combination of practical and theoretical instruction must be provided apprentices. Experience has also shown that a planned system of apprenticeship which will cover every apprentice employed in the electrical trade in a community must be set up. This system is developed by a joint committee of equal representation from the electrical contractors and from the electrical workers. It contains the standards governing the employment and training of electrical apprentices and the method through which the system is to be administered. The apprenticeship system is then approved by the interested organizations and is placed into operation.

For many years a number of highly successful apprenticeship systems built on those lines have been in operation. All, whether set down in writing or not, follow a consistent pattern.

—National Apprenticeship Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry.



SHOP-CLASS ROOM IN DETROIT

Photo by Al Blixt

Application of Standards

An important factor in the waging of war is the management of the labor supply. Materials are important, but materials must be found, moved and fabricated. Man power is all essential.

An invaluable element in man power, is of course, skill, and everyone is aware that there is an impending shortage of skilled men to meet the enormous demands of war and normal production. Under these conditions there will be many invitations to short-cut the production of skilled workers in the United States. There will be many temptations to dilute skill and to lower standards of craft performance. Any such dilution or degradation of standards must be looked upon with disfavor by persons who understand the operations of American industry. Skill is indispensable.

The production of specialists and one-function workers depends upon the ability of skilled men to teach them the specialty or the single function. If skilled men are not continuously produced, there will be in time no skilled men to produce the specialists. The production of specialists must be looked upon, therefore, as only filling a temporary gap.

The entire structure of apprenticeship training—the process of producing skilled workmen—must be increased, strengthened and guarded. This can only be done adequately through the established channels, namely, the Federal Apprenticeship Committee, the state councils and the local joint committees of representatives of management and the union.

Because of this situation, the National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry urges immediate action upon all constituents of the electrical construction industry, to include the following steps:

1. Rapidly to set up local joint committees between contractors and unions at once to promulgate an apprenticeship system in your community.
2. To make a part of this local set-up the National Apprenticeship Standards of the electrical construction industry.
3. To resist the invitation and temptation to dilute these standards in favor of a short-cut in turning out ill-equipped workers.

In one community recently an agreement was signed, setting up a two-year program of apprenticeship training. This was in direct contradiction to the standards proposed by the electrical construction industry. The standards proposed by the electrical construction industry set up 8,000 hours of training for the production of a journeyman. In view of the fact that the entire industry is operating on an overtime basis, it is possible that the 8,000 hours of training could be received within the period of three calendar years. This, of course, would tend to produce journeymen in one-half to three-fourths of the usual time period involved.

Moreover, it is possible to meet the present period of adjustment by permitting specialists to be produced under the direction of the local joint committee or, by agreement with employers, provided that the status of these men is made absolutely clear and it is understood that they are not journeymen, though they may receive journeymen's wages.

The National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry earnestly urges this course of action most effectively to meet the present situation, advance the welfare of the country, and the industry.

NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

E. H. HERZBERG, Chairman

M. H. HEDGES, Secretary



HONORABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL

CANADA seems to have found its Bevin in the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour. In training and background and those qualities of leadership learned in the ranks, both have much in common.

Life was never easy for Humphrey Mitchell. He has won all his successes the hard way, and he never asked any favors of fortune. His career is a story of success against odds. In the village of Old Shoreham, Sussex, he met his first crisis when his father died and left him a lad of 10 to take up a heavy burden. England at the turn of the century had a two-power navy, and was the world's greatest trading nation by virtue of an unsurpassed industrial system. As a very small cog in that industrial system, young Mitchell soon learned that pride of craftsmanship which makes the efficient workman. He also learned how to mix with his fellow men. As a young worker he became impressed with the benefits and responsibilities of a trade unionism that was even then embarking on a program of social security that was to lead the world.

In that pioneering spirit which seeks new horizons beyond safe harbors, the 18-year-old Mitchell came to Canada in 1912. That was when our golden west beckoned the world. Two years later that world shook under Armageddon.

SERVED NAVY GUNS

Young Mitchell had gone home to visit his mother and he had scarcely landed in the England of his dreams when war broke out. With the directness of a breed that senses some challenge to all it has builded through the centuries, Mitchell enlisted in the Navy on the cruiser "Minerva." He was in action everywhere that "shooting" navy went—on the bloody beaches at the Dardanelles, repelling attacks on the Suez Canal, fighting the Senusi tribesmen at Salum in Libya, helping Lawrence with his desert campaign, then chasing the Emden and the Koenigsberg, hunting raiders off Singapore, and finally in the North Sea sweeps of the Grand Fleet.

CANADA'S *New Labor* Commissioner from I. B. E. W.

By E. INGLES, Vice President

Humphrey Mitchell
commands universal respect
as sailor, public man and
union leader

He returned to Canada in 1919 and this time the fighting sailor forsook the seas forever. He made one of the best decisions of his life when he married the young and comely Violet Webb of Hove, with whom he went to school in Old Shoreham. Throughout all his struggles for reestablishment, Mrs. Mitchell has proved a real helpmate in sustaining this happy warrior from the Old Shoreham Green. They now have two sons who will probably follow their father's fighting tradition by serving in the Navy.

His old job as an electrician was awaiting him at Hamilton with the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, later absorbed into the Hydro Electric System. With his early trade union background, it was natural that he should plunge into trade union activity. With an English one pound note he paid his first initiation fee into a Canadian trade union—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

I. B. E. W. LOCAL OFFICER

His fellow workers quickly sensed in him a strong personality with a capacity for friendship and an honesty of purpose that marked him as a leader. The union needed material of that type, and Mitchell began to "go places" in the union structure. He occupied all the offices to which his local (No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) could elect him, and then he graduated to the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council, where he was president for two terms and secretary for 22 terms. By now, Mitchell was being groomed for still higher leadership. The Trades and Labour Congress appointed him as chairman of its Ontario Executive and here his talents were used by the Ontario Government in drafting labor legislation.

The city of Hamilton also claimed his services and he had three terms as alderman, besides being a member of the Hamilton Board of Education and the Hospital Board.

At the conclusion of this article there will be listed the step by step progress of Canada's new Minister of Labour in the labor movement. It is sufficient to state here that on the many boards and commissions on which he served organized labor he was recognized as an outstanding authority on labor economics, legislation and organization. By direct contact with management he learned by experience all those complexities of con-

tract and agreement, compensation, working conditions and union recognition that have so well equipped him for his new responsibilities.

Neither was his experience in trade unionism confined to this country. He has represented the Trades and Labour Congress as official delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, and to the International Federation of Trade Unions at Brussels. Later he visited Russia on the invitation, and as a member, of a trade union delegation. He has also toured Poland, Germany, France and Holland, studying labor movements and conditions in those countries.

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE

When labor wanted a candidate in the political arena of Hamilton East, it went straight to Humphrey Mitchell. He took this election in his stride and won and was the constituency representative in the House of Commons until 1935.

Subsequently, in 1936, when the late Norman Rogers, then Minister of Labour, required a strong man in the department during the critical depression years, he sent for Humphrey Mitchell. Ever since, he has been "pinch hitting" for the Department of Labour and became its ace "trouble-shooter." His work with the department is largely pioneering. With the country immersed in war, with no precedents to guide him, Mitchell from his deep knowledge of human nature and trade union reaction has had to improvise in many a tight situation.

His list of responsible posts in the department includes: Director of Labour Transference, secretary of the National Labour Supply Council, secretary of the Labour Co-Ordination Committee, chairman of the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission, and chairman of the National War Labour Board.

As chairman of the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission, last summer and early fall he traveled by aeroplane to every potential dispute area in Canada. Out of over 50 cases which his commission handled, only two resulted in strike action.

As chairman of the National War Labour Board (an office he will probably retain with his ministerial post) he was given the job of making Canada's War-time Wages Stabilization Order "work" in the new national economy of price and wage control. Affecting as it does the lives and happiness of over 3,000,000 workers and their families, he realizes its vital necessity.

"It is an experiment in national self-discipline," he declared, "and we have all got to make it work or we are sunk."

(Continued on page 103)



HONORABLE FRANCIS BIDDLE

TODAY we celebrate the completion of two dams in the Tennessee Valley, built to provide power for victory in this war, the Cherokee and the Watts Bar Dams. The Cherokee Dam was built to store the waters of the Holston River and was ready on December 1, 1941, just 16 months after it was authorized by Congress. The Watts Bar Dam was ready and began storing water on January 3, 1942, a year ahead of schedule. Behind these two dams which we here today dedicate, there is now accumulating two and a half million acre-feet of water, water which produces power for the war.

The great project of the Tennessee Valley, created by the President in time of peace as a comprehensive regional program for flood control and navigation of the rivers in this watershed; for the storage and use by the people of the created power; for soil conservation and reforestation—this project has served the people and the land of the southern mountains, has brought health to their soil, benefits to their homes, new hope to their lives. It now takes its place, not theoretically but actually, to serve in the war effort which must preserve these benefits and the way of life to which they belong.

INVALUABLE TO DEFENSE

In the report of the Joint Congressional Committee Investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1938, there was a brief paragraph suggesting the relationship of the power dams to national defense. But no one realized then how soon this relationship would be tested.

During the first world war two nitrate plants were built, but not fully equipped, at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River; and Wilson Dam was completed in 1925. Many attempts were subsequently made to deal with Muscle Shoals and the proper development of the river; until finally the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 combined all the public interests connected with the river, creating a regional agency based on local, state and federal cooperation.

WATTS BAR DAM

Surpassed Records

By HONORABLE FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General of the United States

Built in
16 months by union labor.
Astounding schedule. Signifi-
cance of TVA

In its report on the T.V.A. the Joint Congressional Committee said: "In the main, however, it appears that national defense in the Tennessee Valley is hardly distinguishable from the public interest in general. In this inland valley, well protected from attack, it is obviously desirable to have a well developed system of water transportation available to relieve the heavy strain that falls on railroads in case of war. Industries located in this protected area would constitute a factor of security in case of any severe strain on the national fabric. National defense, as is now well recognized, depends largely on the possession of soundly organized economic areas safe from attack. The object of national defense in the Authority, therefore, is chiefly a matter of producing a balanced economic situation in all the elements with which the program deals."

"In the spring of 1940 it became apparent that the vastly increased need for electric energy for defense production in the Tennessee Valley area would soon outrun the available supply. The National Defense Council turned to the Tennessee Valley Authority. What could it do, and how quickly? The Cherokee Dam, the Authority reported, could be built in 18 to 20 months—in time to catch the rains of the winter and spring of 1942. And the Watts Bar Dam, by all out efforts, could be speeded up to cut a year off the schedule of completion. Congress authorized the construction of Cherokee on July 31, 1940. On August 1 construction crews were at work. In 16 months the great dam was ready. When power is needed to make up for the seasonal low water on the main river, three huge generating units will be installed, with a 30,000 kilowatt capacity.

RECORD FOR SPEED

I suppose this was faster than any dam of such size had ever been built. Norris, which was a larger dam but which did not require the immense rolled rock and earth fill of from three to four million cubic yards that went into Cherokee, took 30 months; Hiwassee, half as big as Cherokee, took 44 months; and the Owyhee in Oregon, a comparable enterprise, 51 months.

I am convinced that this magnificent

accomplishment is in no small part due to the way T.V.A. dealt with the 3,000 to 4,000 workmen on the job, men who in April placed 132,030 cubic yards of concrete—one cubic yard every 15 seconds; who handled 200 cars of stone and sand and gravel and 20 to 30 cars of portland cement a day. Representatives of organized labor had testified before the Joint Committee that "Collective bargaining had been brought to a pitch of excellence hitherto never achieved on any other government enterprise." This mutual cooperation has made the men who operated the machines, poured the concrete, moved the mountain of earth and rock, feel that they were engaged in a tough and splendid joint undertaking. The Authority's agreement with the 15 unions was clear-cut and carried out by both sides. The agreement (signed a week after the statute became law) provided for rapid handling of jurisdictional disputes, employee grievances, and other labor disputes, and created a conference machinery of men and management which has successfully determined all labor standards and settled all differences, offering at the same time a training program for employees, and a carefully worked out program to prevent accidents and protect health. On both sides there is an attitude of trust and understanding.

The Cherokee Dam is a great storage reserve, serving the series of power dams along the main stream of the Tennessee River, one of the immense tributary dams, storing the water that floods down in the rainy seasons and comes in torrents in the spring when the little mountain streams swell to rivers and rush into the tributaries, holding that water until it is needed in the long dry season, when the streams are low and power is scarce; adding to power, holding the power in leash, controlling it with the will of man to the needs of men.

The stored waters released from Cherokee will produce 36,000 kilowatts of continuous power at that dam. And to this is added more than 84,000 kilowatts as the water passes through other dams down stream, at Watts Bar, at Chickamauga, at Hales Bar, at Guntersville Dam, at Wheeler Dam, at Wilson and Pickwick Landing.

KILOWATTS MAKE BOMBERS

One hundred twenty thousand, seven hundred kilowatts of continuous power, for the driest year on record, added in so short a time to the great T.V.A. system! Why, that will be enough energy to pro-

(Continued on page 103)

Excerpts from an address given at Atlanta, Georgia, before American Institute of Cooperation:

AT Muscle Shoals in northern Alabama the Tennessee Valley Authority operates laboratories, pilot plants, and commercial-sized, chemical manufacturing plants. These facilities of research and production, owned by the people of the United States, have produced new phosphatic fertilizers, among them the most highly concentrated fertilizer ever contrived for carrying phosphorus to the land. This plant has turned out great quantities of these badly-needed phosphatic products. These materials have been supplied to farmers for test and demonstration in 27 states of the country. The TVA plant at Muscle Shoals has also furnished the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with tonnages of concentrated superphosphate, in addition to what could be obtained from industry, to further soil conservation in 26 states. For experiment station tests, phosphates from our laboratories and plants have been sent to 47 states.

By minor changes, the Muscle Shoals plant is now being adapted so that almost its full capacity may be used for the production of elemental phosphorus. To this the new plant at Mobile will be added, if the President's recommendation is approved by Congress. This Mobile unit will also be a two-purpose plant: one purpose is the manufacture of calcium metaphosphate, one of the TVA-developed fertilizers; and, second, the production of phosphorus for use as a munition. These two plants together will be capable of producing in a year 170,000 tons of calcium metaphosphate for the land, or 33,000 tons of elemental phosphorus for war.

MAKE THE LAND FRUITFUL

As we enter upon the perils of war, this phase of the TVA work is of particular interest to you, as American citizens who make the winning of the war their first thought and steady purpose and as American farmers and representatives of farmers who want to meet fully the essential need for food production for victory. As farm people, you know that in the food production program set up by our vigorous Secretary of Agriculture you need adequate quantities of phosphatic fertilizer, and this Mr. Wickard has pointed out.

Phosphates of high concentration, such as those developed by TVA, are of strategic importance because thus nutrient phosphorus can reach the great agricultural Middle West and the Northeast, which are distant from phosphate deposits, at lower cost and with minimum strain on transportation.

But beyond the immediate present, this phosphorus and phosphate program is of concern to us all. For, when hostilities cease, when the victory has been won on the battlefield, the sea, and in the air, the fertility of American lands will assume a significance even greater, if that be possible, than it has today in the midst of war. When that time comes, the entire output of these phosphate plants can be

KEY to LIFE—

Weapon of Death

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Chairman Tennessee Valley Authority

Phosphorus, essential of munitions, also redeems unliving soil. New phosphorus plant planned at Mobile, Ala.

turned without a moment's loss of time into channels of peace and reconstruction through production of urgently needed concentrated fertilizers.

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION

I have said that the program is of particular interest to you as representatives of cooperative organizations. Let me indicate briefly why this is true. In the first place, the distribution of the fertilizer product of TVA's phosphate plant for the farmers' test-demonstration work has been carried on largely by reliance upon local organizations employing the principles of cooperatives, chiefly county soil conservation and erosion control associations. It is generally through such associations that farmers in more than 750 widely distributed counties participate in the test-demonstration activity, with the assistance and technical guidance of the agricultural extension services of their land-grant colleges and universities. Some of your own organizations receive and store shipments of phosphate for demonstrators.

And then the program is also of interest to leaders of cooperatives because in the postwar future the operation of TVA's plants and the distribution of the products may be in your hands as cooperatives. The TVA should continue the research work, but after the Muscle Shoals and Mobile plants make their contribution to the war, it may well be that the long-time operation of the two plants and the distribution of their products should be turned over to a cooperative of farmers and farm organizations. This prospect in our present thinking in the TVA seems to us sound. I hope you will give the subject immediate and careful study.

MAGIC ELEMENT

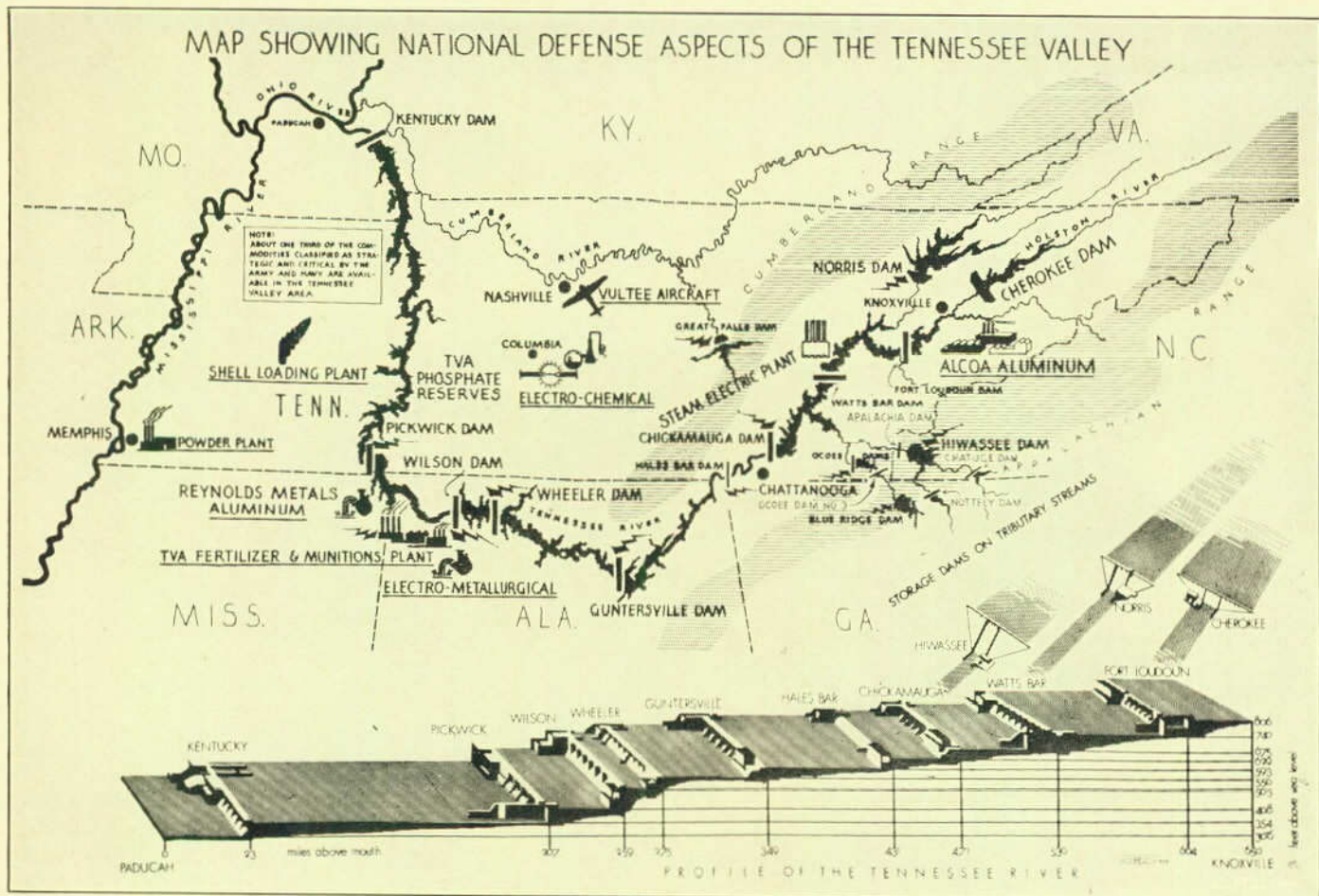
My associate, Dr. H. A. Morgan, out of four decades of scientific and practical knowledge, described phosphorus as "the key to life." He uses this phrase because of the importance of phosphorus as a nutrient element of life for both plants and animals; and animals in this biological sense include human beings. Phosphorus has long been known as one of the dozen or more elements found in the

make-up of living things and demonstrated to be necessary for life. We know that a good supply of phosphorus makes for a vigorous root growth of plants and for health and reproductive fertility in both plants and animals. The framework of our bodies, our bones, is composed almost entirely of phosphorus in combination with calcium and the abundant elements of air and water. When the phosphorus and calcium are not sufficient and in the right proportion, disease follows. Indeed, phosphorus is necessary in the life processes of every living cell, and every year scientists are widening the exciting area of light in this field of physiology.

Soil that grows puny from lack of phosphorus is by no means confined to the Tennessee Valley and the South. One of TVA's staff who visited in New York State the past summer told me about a pasture hillside he had seen and showed me a picture of it. The lower half of the hill was covered with a thick and luxuriant sod, while the upper part of the slope was straw-colored. "Poverty grass" is what they called it. The picture showed fine looking Holstein dairy cows grazing on the thick sod. The farmer had told him that the cows graze back and forth across this lower portion of the pasture, never going into the taller poverty grass above. The bottom part of the pasture had been phosphated and limed while the top part had not. Before treatment, poverty grass had covered the entire field. This farmer is testing and demonstrating TVA phosphate with the guidance of his county agent and extension specialists from Cornell University. * * *

SECRET OF THE BLUE GRASS

Just as it is easy to see what happens where the soils do not have much phosphorus, so we can readily distinguish areas where there is an abundance of phosphorus in the land. Perhaps a few of you on the way here drove through the famed blue grass country around Lexington, Ky., or through Middle Tennessee's widely known Central Basin near Nashville. It is no accident that both areas are famous horse-raising country. In both the soil is so rich in phosphate that the spreading of the fertilizer brings no response. White clover and blue grass grow wild in abundance. In that region occurs one of the three major American deposits of phosphate. I need not attempt to describe the good livestock of all kinds and the substantial farms and homes that such natural fertility makes possible. But I do want to contrast the



Courtesy TVA

use of land in a phosphate-rich county of this Central Basin with that of an immediately adjoining phosphate-poor county. In the Basin, three-fourths of the land is in water- and soil-holding sod crops, while in the phosphate-poor county next door three-fourths of the land is in erosion-inducing row crops. ***

Forty-seven state experiment stations have obtained TVA phosphates for testing. Work with different materials is continuing in 43 states, most intensively in the Tennessee Valley states because of the Authority's obligations there for watershed protection. Two fertilizing materials, proved by these experiment station tests, have entered the test-demonstration stage. They are concentrated superphosphate, sometimes called triple superphosphate, which contains nearly three times as much nutrient phosphorus as the commonly used superphosphate, and calcium metaphosphate, which carries nearly four times as much phosphorus available to plants as the ordinary superphosphate. The second, called metaphos for short, is the material of greater concentration than any other phosphatic fertilizer. It will be the product of the Mobile plant. ***

FIGHTING SOIL DESTRUCTION

Where, then, do we stand as we enter this long and desperate war? The decline in the nutrient content of our soils goes steadily onward, carrying the tide of depletion ever farther and farther over

our lands. And with this decline in the soils comes not only lower and less efficient yield but also the problem of decline of the life-giving minerals in our foods; especially is this true of the key element of phosphorus. Fighting against this onward sweep of impoverishment is an awakening understanding of the peril by farmers and farm leaders. And they are taking such practical measures as I have been describing.

And now we face a war. Our lands are called upon to meet the speed-up of war needs for more and more food. Must we twice in one generation put the plow to millions of acres throughout the country that everyone agrees should remain in sod? May God forbid and may man show the wisdom of experience and good sense. Farm leaders and technicians agree that with additional phosphorus in quantities, and other nutrients, our existing cultivated lands can be made vastly more productive, and thereby this catastrophe can be avoided. And by this means we will create an agriculture that will continue to produce economically not only this year but the next, and on into the future as long as the war may last and for the peace that follows.

But to do this job of soil restoration, to meet the needs of war without again plowing up millions of sodded acres, and to increase the output of phosphorus for munitions, America needs to expand the production of phosphate at once. We need new phosphate-producing plants, and we

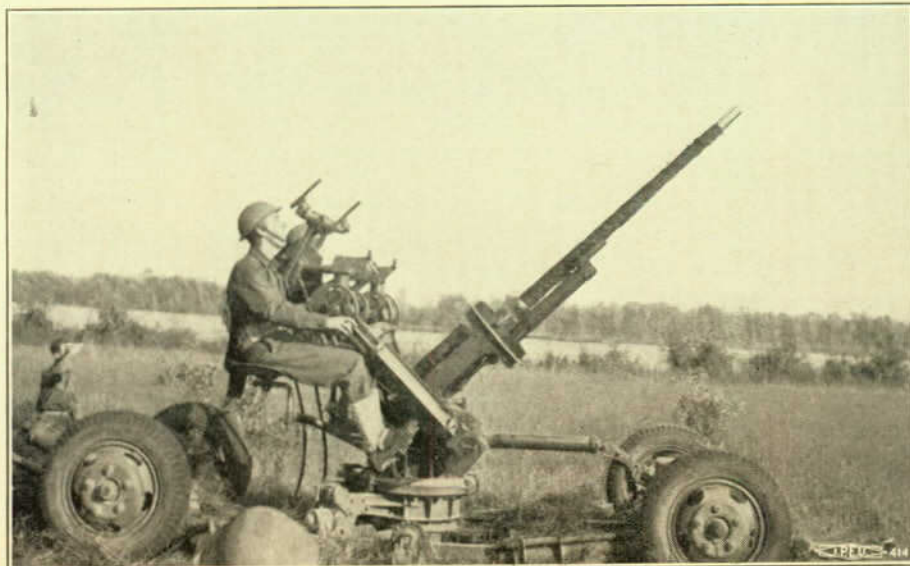
need them quickly. Woe unto us if the refrain "too little; too late" that sent France to her doom and threatened England should apply to our American lands and American arms. TVA is prepared to do its part by the building of the Mobile addition to phosphate capacity. That of course will by no means be enough to do the entire job adequately, and other agencies, private and perhaps governmental or cooperative, will be needed as well.

Expansion of manufacturing capacity for phosphorus is then an immediate need. The needs, the urgent needs, come from four different sources.

PYRAMIDING NEEDS

There are first the *Expanding Normal Requirements* for phosphatic fertilizers. In areas at a considerable distance from the phosphate deposits it is a demand for concentrated phosphates, for shipping costs are a major item in what the farmer pays. Indeed, in the Middle West and Northeast, in such states as Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, and in other states, there is a serious shortage of the so-called high-analysis or concentrated forms of phosphatic fertilizer, and the country does not have sufficient plant capacity to produce those needed concentrates. So AAA has had to substitute ordinary low-analysis material which, of course, penalized the farmers receiving it. And within the past six

(Continued on page 102)



HIGHLY SKILLED MECHANICS ARE NEEDED TO MAN MODERN GUNS

INDUSTRY *Will Not Be* *Gutted of* SKILLED MEN

NEW regulations providing for the retention of skilled men in industry so that tanks, guns and planes for the soldiers at the front will be adequately produced have been promulgated in Washington by the War Department and the Selective Service.

This simply means that men in key production jobs are not to be drafted into the armed services until an absolute need arises.

The President of the United States has sent a letter to Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman setting up standards for deferment. When a man can not be satisfactorily replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications or skill in such activity, he is not to be remanded to the armed forces, or when his removal would cause a material loss of effectiveness, he is not to be so remanded. It is believed that where individuals are in a supervisory, administrative or other control position that the local draft board should take these facts into consideration.

ELECTRICAL SKILLS NEEDED

Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, has recently revised the list of critical occupations. A critical occupation is one that is regarded as necessary to war occupations. On Director Hershey's list are the following:

Radio Equipment Assembler Special
Draftsman, Electrical
Electric-Bridge-Crane Operator
Electric-Monorail-Crane Operator
Electrician, Airplane
Electrician, Machine Shop
Electrician, Power House

War Department
and Selective Service move to
keep needed men on jobs be-
hind lines

Electrician, Ship
Electrician, Shop
Electrician, Yard
Electrical Tester I (light, heat and power)
Electrical Tester II (radio manufacturing)
Foreman (Wire)
Electric-Arc-Furnace Operator
Inspector, Electrical Tester II (Radio)

Inspector, Final Tester (Electric)
Instrument Maker I (Electric)
Electrical-Instrument Repairman
Tube Bender I and II
Tube Drawer
Tubing Machine Operator I
Welder, Arc

A recent announcement from the office of the Secretary of War further outlines the policy:

OCCUPATIONAL ADVISER

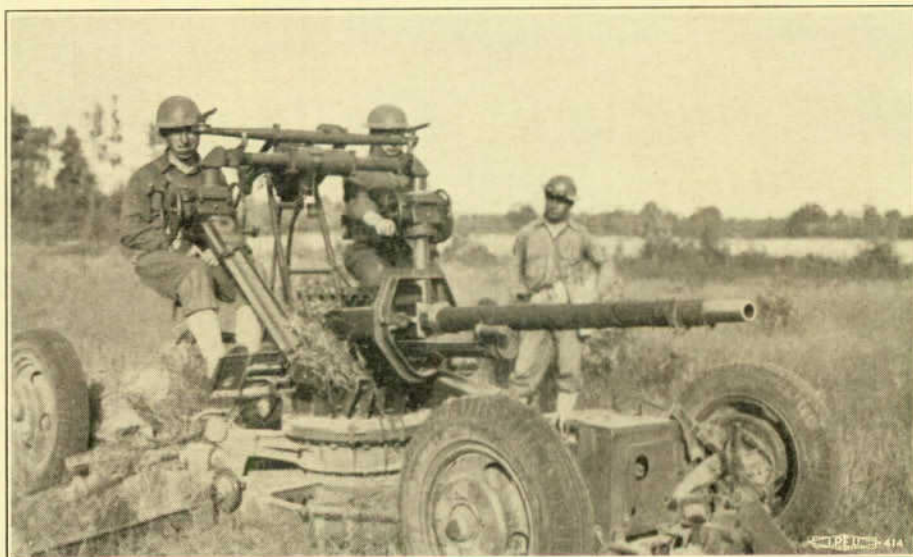
"You will notice that great emphasis is placed upon the necessity of deferring, in Class II-B, men necessary to the war production program. Your enterprise is so obviously necessary you should encounter little difficulty with local boards.

"However, there remains a clear responsibility upon you and your personnel department to present clearly to local boards the necessity for deferment in each individual case. Where you run into difficulties with local boards in any particular state you should address yourself to the state director of Selective Service of the state concerned. At each of these headquarters there is a state adviser on occupational deferments who specializes in aiding the Selective Service System and insuring continuation of defense production without impedance by inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act. In working out the details of your deferment policy I suggest that you contact the occupational adviser at the state headquarters of Selective Service.

REPLENISH IRREPLACEABLES

"General Hershey informs me that Selective Service will insure that every man essential to war production will be left at his job so long as he remains irreplaceable. Nevertheless, as the pool of available men in the combat ages becomes depleted it is essential that every effort be made by employers in recruiting and training programs to look to sources other than Class I-A for their recruits and trainees. This means a much greater employment of women and of men below

(Continued on page 97)



HIGHLY SKILLED MECHANICS ARE NEEDED TO MAKE MODERN GUNS.

I. B. E. W. Purchases

DEFENSE BONDS

"BILLIONS for defense; not one cent for tribute." The old slogan has come to life with new turns and new meanings. The American people are placing their savings and a sizeable fraction of their current income behind the United States government in its titanic struggle with the Axis powers. A campaign to buy defense stamps and defense bonds is going forward with great impetus and American labor is purchasing daily, weekly and monthly in liberal amounts.

A census made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reveals that 358 local unions reporting have already purchased nearly a million dollars worth of bonds and that individual members of these unions have purchased more than \$1,600,000 worth of bonds. On this basis the entire union has purchased nearly \$7,000,000 worth of defense bonds up to January.

If the same proportion of bonds is purchased by other unions of the American Federation of Labor, it is likely that already \$800,000,000 worth of bonds have been purchased.

WILL INVEST BILLION

President Green has set aside the week of February 23 as "Labor Invests in Victory Week" to stimulate the campaign to purchase a billion dollars worth in 1942. It is likely that this quota will be greatly exceeded within a few months.

Campaign of A. F. of L. to invest one billion dollars in 1942 well on way to realization

REPORT OF RECENT SURVEY OF PURCHASE OF DEFENSE BONDS BY LOCAL UNIONS OF THE IN- TERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Responses were received from 358 local unions and showed a total of:

\$920,198 worth of bonds purchased by local unions and \$1,600,036 worth of bonds purchased by individual members.

With this for a basis of proportion, figures have been arrived at for our total number of local unions (1,094):

\$2,812,001 worth of bonds purchased by local unions and \$4,889,495 worth of bonds purchased by individual members.

INVEST EVERY WEEK

Down at the TVA the 33,000 workers made arrangements to purchase bonds on an organized basis and will set aside a portion of their salary each week for purchase of bonds.

Members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., Indianapolis, Ind., working on the Bridgeport Brass Cartridge plant



"Brother I'm in—every pay day!"

went en masse to the Defense Board office and purchased \$6,075 worth of defense bonds.

President Green's statement announcing "Labor Invests in Victory Week," translated the billion dollars which labor will invest in victory into terms of bombers and tanks.

"The American Federation of Labor is glad to enlist its entire organization in this patriotic cause. We urge every worker who can do so to agree to set aside part of his weekly earnings for the purchase of defense bonds.

"In this way our government will be assured of a regular and continuous flow of funds with which to pay for the giant victory production program which President Roosevelt has blueprinted for the winning of the war.

"In this way, the members of the American Federation of Labor can place their savings in the safest investment in the world—the United States of America—and assure themselves of reserve funds after the war is over when employment opportunities may be scarce.

"In this way, our loyal army of workers can back up the armed forces of our nation in a tangible way by helping to provide the equipment our soldiers and sailors and marines sorely need. By way of illustration, the one billion dollars which we are calling upon the members of the American Federation of Labor to invest in defense bonds during the coming year will buy 4,000 heavy bombers or 12,000 tanks.

INVEST IN FUTURE

"This is a purely voluntary program. The government does not want to compel any citizen to buy defense bonds. The American Federation of Labor is not attempting to compel any of its members to buy these bonds. We don't think compulsion is necessary in such a case. We believe that the members of the American Federation of Labor will regard this program as an opportunity to buy a stake in America's future. We are confident they will respond in a wholehearted way and make our program a 100 per cent success.



BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND TURN THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR.

(Continued on page 97)

Edwin MARKHAM'S HOME

in San Jose

EDWIN MARKHAM was a typical American. The pattern of his life might well have been the same pattern as many a public man—like Lincoln, whom he celebrated in his poems. He was one poet who was not afraid of politics and he did not shrink from clashes in the public arena. There was no ivory tower for Edwin Markham. He knew what it was to be a poor boy, living simply, working his way through college, accepting a modest position at a small institution of learning, making truth and scholarship his guiding star.

When his thundering voice was raised upon the Pacific Coast, now more than 50 years ago, Americans listened almost immediately, and for that matter so did the world. His poetry had the hard, sharp outlines of reality. He described the poor farm laborer leaning on his hoe. "America," as one man said, "here is a poet who knows what he is writing about." All of his lyrics were filled with his strong breath of life. He is vigorous and robust; he is a man's poet.

NO TASTE FOR TEA

He never belonged to the parlors or the salons or the studios. He did not sit

Modest cottage, where
"The Man With the Hoe" was
written, drawing increasing
number of visitors

around on divans, drinking tea and talking art for art's sake. He dared to raise his voice against inequality and privilege. He was not afraid of the sting of criticism. He did not care if men said, "Markham is didactic." Strange to say, this poet and not the Greenwich Village bards won the praise of the great anti-democratic critic, Henry Mencken, who rated him as one of the best in his generation.

All of this is somehow revealed in the little white cottage in San Jose, Calif., at 432 South Eighth Street. It sets well back from the street in a pleasant residential neighborhood. One has to pass now through another yard to approach its door. It has not the impressiveness of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's home, nor the dignity of John Greenleaf Whittier's. It represents the origin of a typical American boy who became the voice of labor in a generation when labor was climbing to new levels of responsibility in every country of the world.

Edwin Markham was 17 years old when he first came to San Jose to live in the little white cottage. He had been born in Oregon at Oregon City, but spent most of his early years on a beautiful valley ranch in central California. No doubt his family was attracted to San Jose by the state normal school of that city, which afterwards became the San Jose State College. Markham attended this school and lived with his mother at 432 South Eighth Street. The cottage is identified with his formative years and has gained distinction by the fact that in one of the rooms he sat and worked day after day upon his immortal "The Man With the Hoe." Markham occupied this cottage off and on for 20 years, though he actually was graduated from Santa Rosa College and later became head master at a school in Oakland, Calif., connected with the University of California.

POEM NEVER FORGOTTEN

In 1898, when he gave "The Man With the Hoe" to the world, it was first published by a San Francisco newspaper. It became an event. It swept like wildfire throughout the newspapers of the world, and it established him in the first ranks of American poets overnight. Here was a poet who spoke out of the deepening social consciousness of the whole people. Other poems followed. His second volume, "Lincoln," had almost the same popular interest as the first. Markham had a long life and he wrote many poems which in sheer workmanship and lyric quality exceeded his "The Man With the Hoe," but they never attracted the wide popular attention of the first.

Within the cottage there is a fireplace whose mantel bears many of the relics of Edwin Markham himself. There are photographs of the poet in varying poses, a portrait of Mark Twain given to the poet, a photograph of the Place Vendome, Paris, a bust of Dante, and a plaque carrying the quatrain written by Markham himself:

"I built a chimney for a comrade old,
And Love's great wages were my only hire,
And then I traveled on in winter's cold,
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire."

WILL MAKE MEMORIAL

The people of California are not insensible to the historic meaning of this cottage. Dr. Henry Meade Bland, who was often called the poet laureate of California, started a movement, assisted by the Markham Landmark Association and the Associated Students of San Jose State College, which will make this a shrine for poetry lovers of the United States. This cottage is now maintained by the Edwin Markham Poetry Society.

The writer of this sketch made a pilgrimage to this cottage in the summer of 1941, guided by members of the San Jose electrical workers' union. Somehow labor people respond keenly to Markham's life and poetry. They understand him and appreciate him. Markham, in one sense, was a scholar and academician, and yet he understood working people and the meaning of toil more completely than any other American poet, and probably any modern poet.



ABOVE THE FIREPLACE

The bust of Dante suggests kinship between poets in far separated eras.

Markham Cottage at San Jose



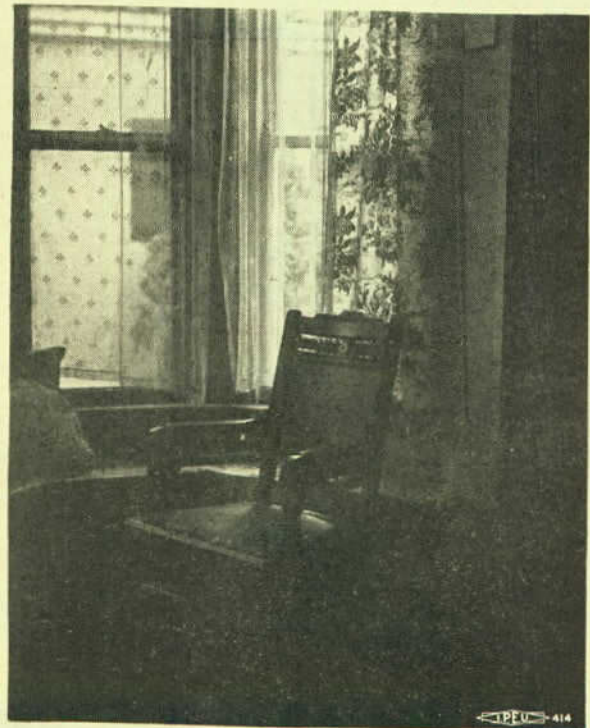
Simple Living



The Hospitable Doorway



Center of Literary Shrine



Here He Wrote "Man with the Hoe"

THE Home Guard is not drilling on the green for this war. It's learning resuscitation and traction splints. It's being instructed in putting out incendiaries. It's learning the duties of auxiliary police. The citizens' defense army is going into intensive training on both the East and West Coasts. There are probably as many women in it as men. Everybody who wants it can have a job in some capacity. Training classes are going on, day and evening. To defend homes and lives when death rides the air takes more than bravery. It takes skill and organization.

A civilian army is something you cannot create overnight, particularly with people who are giving what time they can spare from daily jobs. Civilian defense is not functioning perfectly yet. Practice blackouts brought complaints from those who couldn't hear the sirens. That will be remedied, it's promised. Instructions were hastily issued, some of which had to be countermanded. Blunders have been made. But progress is being made, too, and the tempo is increasing. There are now nearly four million volunteers enrolled.

What concerns you as an individual is the degree of efficiency in the organization of your own block or apartment building. The air raid wardens, firemen, police, repair and demolition squads, first aid and medical services, and the other emergency crews in your immediate vicinity are the people you must depend on. You and your neighbors must be these people, all over the nation wherever bombs may strike. To be protected you must be ready to do your part in furnishing protection to others. That means you must be trained to render some specific service.

But it is the responsibility of the man higher up to see that these civilian defenders who are giving their time and effort, and who may one day risk their lives under attack, are properly trained and equipped.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for death and injury benefits for civilian defense personnel so that they and their dependents may be compensated for injuries received in the course of duty.

I. B. E. W. MEMBERS JOIN

In Washington and other cities where civilian defense is actively promoted, I. B. E. W. members who are employed by utilities are prepared to serve on repair squads which will be sent out to make emergency repairs if wires, gas mains or other utilities are damaged. Building trades workers can be especially valuable on rescue or demolition squads. Telephone operators are placing themselves on call for emergency duty. There will be public work crews where operators of cranes and other hoisting machinery may be of great aid in clearing away heavy wreckage. Through the Central Volunteer Bureau, as it is called here, volunteers may sign up, indicate the service they prefer, and be assigned to the work they are best fitted to perform. All members of A. F. of L. unions in the District of Columbia have volunteered

HOME GUARD *Is*

Four Million Strong

Quietly civilian forces mobilize to meet any emergency on home front. Instruction as to what to do

for service. They will be assigned to jobs through John Locher, president of the Central Labor Union.

One important point: In an emergency, do not try to contact these protective services yourself. You will probably not be able to get a message through. Call your nearest air raid warden. The telephone company has been instructed to give calls from his phone rapid routing through to the nearest report center, where representatives of the various services are on hand to send out aid parties. Your air raid warden also is trained to give emergency aid to injured persons and to help bring fires under control if possible.

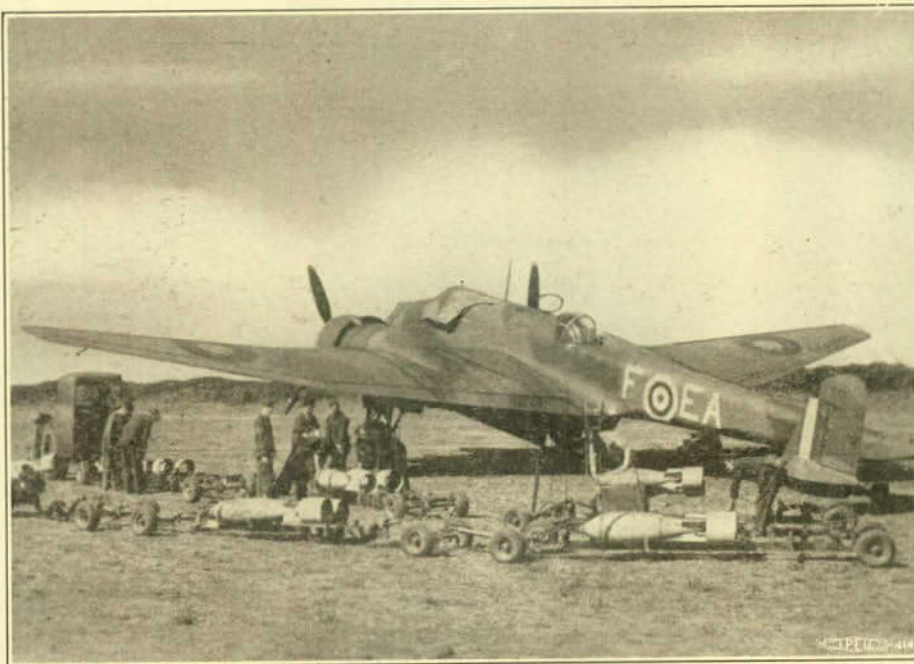
No realist denies the possibility that the United States may experience air raids. They may be suicide raids, by planes flung across vast reaches of ocean to drop their deadly loads. If no means of refueling could be provided, pilots could bail out and leave the planes to crash. This is an expensive method but perfectly within the limits of Axis strategy. Some authorities also have suggested the possibility that planes could be refueled from submarines or blimps. It is quite possible, too, that enemies may seize a base within easier striking distance. The raid on Pearl

Harbor has made many deletions from the former list of impossibles. Therefore we are now trying to get ready for all the possibles, even though we don't consider them probabilities.

KNOW YOUR BOMBS

Naturally everybody would like to have detailed knowledge of what may be expected in the event of a raid. It is a lively subject for the book publishers and some good material is already available to the public. According to the Office of Civilian Defense, public libraries are to be encouraged to accumulate such publications for their readers. Two such have been added to the library of the I. B. E. W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. *Bombs and Bombing*, by Willy Ley, is a simplified analysis of the kinds of bombs a civilian may possibly meet when the night is dark and the weather calm. This book is published by Modern Age and sells for \$1.25. Mr. Ley, an authority on air weapons, came to this country from Germany in 1934. He is now science editor of PM.

A more extensive treatise, which describes not only the weapons of air warfare, but details the defensive measures used against them, is *Civil Air Defense*, by Lt. Col. A. M. Prentiss, U. S. A., (Published by McGraw-Hill, \$2.75.) Colonel Prentiss has made a careful study of the British experience and methods of organizing defensive measures for protection of civilians. Both of these volumes are well illustrated. To the timid or too-imaginative civilian the study of such



FAST BOMBER, ENGLISH TYPE, READY TO TAKE OFF



The bombardier is a highly skilled man.

information will be reassuring rather than otherwise. Automobile accidents claim a great many lives in this country every year but we don't lie awake nights shuddering for fear an automobile may hit us next day. Londoners have learned to be equally casual about bombs.

WHEN TERROR FAILS

Military theorists, in the interval between the last war and this, conjectured about the effect of bombing planes on the nerves of civilian populations. Most of them concluded that civilians subjected to a severe air attack would be so terrorized that they would beg their government to capitulate. On the contrary, civilians in the Spanish war and also in the repeated terrible blitzes of Britain, have shown themselves able to stand fast, continue daily work, maintaining both health and morale under very difficult conditions.

It is most unlikely that any city in the United States will be subjected to severe air attack, because of the distances involved, lack of nearby bases for enemy planes, and our own aerial defense, unless the progress of the war should go decidedly against us. It is for this reason that emphasis is being placed on defense against incendiary bombs. A large bomber can carry between 1,000 and 2,000 of the light (two pound) electron bombs, depending on the weight of gasoline he has had to carry to reach his objective. As these bombs are dropped they scatter over the area beneath. Each of them is capable of starting a very hot fire if it lands in inflammable material. However, because of the large proportion of open space (lawns, gardens, streets, alleys, etc.) Colonel Prentiss estimates that even in large towns only one bomb in five will strike a building, the others landing in open spaces where they will do little damage.

HOW INCENDIARY ACTS

Because of the large number that each bomber can carry, however, a big attack-

ing force could literally pepper a city, starting so many fires that the fire department would be swamped. Therefore the campaign of education of auxiliary firemen and individual citizens in methods of quenching these fires is of great potential value. There are larger sizes of electron bombs which may be used against such objectives as factory buildings, ammunition storehouses, oil tanks, etc., but the principle remains the same. When dropped from a height of 5,000 feet, the small electron bomb is capable of crashing through an ordinary roof and an underlying plaster ceiling, but probably not through a wooden floor beneath. This means it will probably stop at the first floor below the roof.

This wasp of destruction looks like a tall can with fins. It is a tube of magnesium filled with a core of thermite. A fuse arrangement ignites the thermite when the bomb strikes. Thermite burns at a temperature of about 3,000 degrees Centigrade and the effect is violent. Jets of flame and molten metal are thrown out through the vent holes. The fierce heat causes inflammable objects near by to burst into flame. While the thermite is burning the bomb should not be attacked with water, for this would cause it to burst and scatter its molten metal, starting many fires. Dry sand is recommended at this time and the fire fighter should approach the bomb by crawling on the floor, holding some kind of shield in front of him as protection against the intense heat.

Within one minute the thermite will burn out, but by this time the magnesium tube of the bomb is ignited and this will burn for about 15 minutes. Although neither so hot nor so violent as the thermite, the magnesium fire is capable of burning through a wood floor in four to five minutes. Thus it is capable of burning its way through to the basement of a two-story house in its 15 minutes of life, setting destructive fires on its way, if not immediately detected and quenched.

To combat incendiaries, Colonel Prentiss recommends, first, to increase the fire resistance of the place where the bomb is likely to land—that is, the attic floor. All inflammable articles stored there should be removed, and the floor itself covered with non-inflammable material. One of those recommended is a three-fourths-inch layer of asbestos boarding. Also, rafters, joists and other woodwork should be coated with fire-resistant paint or heavy whitewash.

THE ALERT HOME FIREMAN

It is intended that fire watchers will be posted at vantage points to observe the fall of incendiaries and report them at once to air raid wardens, who will assist or call firemen to assist in fighting fires, but the occupants of homes or other buildings must be equipped and ready also. The time element is so important that it is better to fight the incendiary yourself than to wait for help.

It is recommended that every small building and each 90-foot bay of large buildings be equipped with four three-gallon buckets (two sand, two water); a



Up and away after a hit on a boat below.

stirrup-type hand pump with 30 feet of half-inch hose and a dual jet-spray nozzle; an extension ladder sufficient to reach attic; a long-handled shovel, also long-handled scoop and hoe for removing bombs; a hand ax, a pair of heavy gloves, a large flashlight or oil lantern, a fire-fighting mask and a soda-acid chemical extinguisher. Attics or air spaces under roofs should be made easily accessible.

If the bomb can be reached before the surroundings have caught fire, it is best to smother it with sand, scoop it up with the scoop and hoe, place in a sand bucket, cover with more sand, then carry the bucket out of the building on the shovel handle.

READY DOES IT

However, if a bomb falls in inflammable material, a fire presumably will have started before the defender arrives on the scene. He cannot approach close enough to handle the bomb with sand. In this case a fine spray of water is recommended. This will increase the rate of combustion of the magnesium and cause it to consume itself in two or three minutes instead of 15; also it will reduce the fire surrounding the bomb. A large jet of water or douse from a bucket should not be used because this will explode and scatter the burning metal.

One operator, wearing heavy gloves and mask, approaches the bomb in a crouching position and first attempts to extinguish the fire surrounding the bomb by playing a jet of water on it. After this is put out he plays the spray upon the bomb until it is burned out. Two or three persons are needed to handle the stirrup pump equipment, one to direct the stream of water, one to pump, and one to replenish water buckets.

An ordinary garden hose, attached to a faucet within the house, if it has enough length to reach the fire and if pressure is maintained in the water mains, is very satisfactory to apply water to an incendiary bomb. You may attach your garden hose to your bathtub faucet by means of

(Continued on page 101)

"DE LUMBER-JACK CHAMPEEN" *Unmasked*

By SHAPPIE

"I AM glad," continued Madame, "that my confidence in you was not misplaced. I think we had better look up my lady and our good Father."

During his absence from Madame's side Tony had regained his happy-go-lucky expression. He was very popular and had been enjoying himself immensely with the ladies, causing shrieks of protesting laughter as he swung them off their feet in the dances, but now, when in answer to some mysterious signal, he appeared at Madame's side, his face resumed its formal funereal look. The "caller off" announced another dance and my lady and I followed Madame and Tony as they took their places in it. No one seemed to tire as dance after dance followed. Once again, by special request, my lady and I performed another court dance and twice we were forced to respond to tumultuous encores. "Mr. and Mrs." LaFlamme and Marie delighted the crowd with a repetition of their famous act and were nearing the end of an encore when one of the men stole craftily around behind them—caught "Mrs." LaFlamme around the waist, and despite her most unlady-like antics, disappeared with her in the wings amid uproarious shouts of laughter; all unaware of this scandalous occurrence Rose and Marie finished the dance.

WHIRLED OUT OF BREATH

Following the announcement of the last dance the entire gathering, making the most of their last opportunity, swept through the changing reels with a whirlwind of movement and laughter that caught us all up in its infectious spirit—even Tony's face resumed its normal appearance—but "Mrs." LaFlamme outdid all previous efforts and lugged Rose around at a pace that would have meant a general disaster had any collisions occurred. Following the next order the couples surged back against the walls and hand-in-hand formed a giant circle. My lady and I took our places in it, with Madame and Tony on our right and Marie and her partner on our left, then singing Auld Lang Syne we skipped joyously around the room, like children dancing ring around the rosie, and made several complete circuits before we came to a breathless standstill and formed into little groups. Now Father Brabonne was in his element, as he threaded his way among us, shaking hands here, patting shoulders there, and bringing blushes of pleasure to the cheeks of the ladies by his witty compliments, but when, without saying anything, he shook his head sorrowfully and

Fancy dress ball has ludicrous moments

pointed an accusing finger at "Mr. and Mrs." LaFlamme, we burst out in a gale of laughter.

"My Lord!" said my lady, "the hour draweth nigh when I perforce must leave this pleasant scene, much as I would like to prolong my stay; I would prefer to bid you adieu in the privacy of Madame's parlor."

"Your slightest wish is a command to me, my lady," said I. I took her arm and we began to edge our way through the crowd towards the door; but we were not to slip away unobserved. Perceiving our intention, Father Brabonne and a bevy of the young folks surrounded us. Father Brabonne, making a low bow to my lady and me, turned to Madame and said,

"Madame! your forebears, the Marquis and Marchioness de Rochambeau, were in high favor at the court of Louis XIII, this favor being due, as history tells us, to the Marquis' bravery and skill at arms, and the great beauty and wit of the Marchioness. I compliment you, Madame, for your admirable arrangement of this splendid tableau, in which your representatives, my lord and my lady"—he bowed to each one of us in turn—"have given us convincing proof that bravery and beauty, of the same high order as that which prevailed in the days 'when knight-hood was in flower,' are with us tonight!" A vigorous clapping of hands followed Father Brabonne's flattering speech. I was about to reply to it as best I could when a fine-looking man in the picturesque dress of a *couteur du bois* stepped up. Clapping his hand on my shoulder, he shouted out,

TERRY UNMASKED

"De Marquis de Rochambeau, he was fine man an' gran' fighter, but Terence Casey here, de lumber-jack champeen, he be bes' fighter in all Kebec today."

When the men tumbled to my identity, they crowded around, anxious to shake hands. Convulsed with laughter, my lady and Madame fled the scene and left me alone in my misery. To make matters worse, who should come up to me with an insinuating smile but "Mrs." LaFlamme. "She" said, with a leer,

"Mah Lord! Might I 'ave de pleasure to ac' as your valet?" The whole crowd roared with laughter as I made a hasty, and anything but dignified, retreat. My lady and Madame were still laughing

when I burst in on them in the parlor. My lady said mischievously,

"Surely, my lord! some stupendous danger must have confronted you to cause you to seek safety in such precipitate flight!" When I told them of "Mrs." LaFlamme's offer to act as my valet, they broke out in a fresh burst of merriment in which I could not help joining. When we got back to normal Madame excused herself. My lady turned to me and said, "My lord! The time has come for us to part, but ere I leave I must tell you quite frankly that when my good friend, Madame, asked me to attend the dance tonight and be your partner, as the Marchioness, I was very reluctant to accede to her request. Now it happened that we had both read in the Sports Gazette the stirring story of the sensational battle, in which an unknown, young Irish logger, by the name of Casey, with odds of 10 to one against him, met and defeated the mighty 'Smoke Johnson,' leading contender for the heavyweight championship of the fistic world. At once we were both impressed with the fact that this young logger not only refused to accept a share of the heavy wagers won by his backers, but turned down the most flattering offers from a prominent fight promoter. This modern Sir Galahad announced that he was going to live his life in his own way, following which he promptly disappeared, leaving a host of admirers searching for him in vain. So when Madame informed me that she had discovered you were the bashful, missing hero, I foresaw a delightful adventure ahead, and was overjoyed at the opportunity of being your partner."

GLIMPSED—A LADY'S FACE

"Certain circumstances, beyond my control, make it imperative for me to remain strictly incognito, but I can assure you, my lord, in all earnestness, that our brief sojourn in the glamorous shades of the past, will always be one of the most treasured memories of my whole life." I bowed. Before I could make a reply, I felt a light touch of her lips on my cheek—then she was standing in the doorway. In one twinkling second she snatched off her mask—stood for a moment—the door opened—closed—and I was alone.

For a moment Terry was silent, brooding over the ghosts of the past. Slim broke in on his thoughts.

"Did you ever find out who this romantic young lady was, Terry?"

"I might tell you this, Slim. Some two years after, I happened to pick up an illustrated Sunday paper. Glancing through the pages of the society section I saw the picture of a bride and groom in a fashionable wedding, which had just taken place in Montreal. The groom was a fine-looking, middle-aged army officer who had been knighted by the British government for services in India. I glanced idly at the face of his youthful bride—with a start it came to me, that the eyes looking straight into mine, were the same eyes that twinkled so mischievously at me through the narrow slits of the velvet mask, at Madame's ball."

(Continued on page 104)

NEARLY five centuries ago on his second voyage to America, Christopher Columbus saw Indian boys playing a game with black balls that bounced. The natives said they were made of the gum from trees growing there. Columbus took some of these balls back with him for the interest and amusement of those at home. Little did he or anyone else know how great would be the effect of these crude toys on the civilization of the people of our century and how loud would be the cry when sudden war curtailed our supply of crude rubber and left our good citizens in a decided dither as to where their next tire was coming from. No one realized how great a part rubber played in the American way of life until the life line was suddenly severed.

To cite some of its uses: Rubber is indispensable in the manufacture of vehicles, airplanes, submarines, balloons, gas masks, electric motors, ships, railroad trains, street cars, electric lights, telephones, typewriters, erasers, printers' rolls, wireless apparatus, radios, medical goods, industrial and fire hose, some farm apparatus, athletic goods, boots and shoes. In addition rubber is used but is not indispensable in the manufacture of many other articles—for instance—transmission belting, packing, gaskets, etc.

PASSAGE BLOCKED

Last year the United States imported 1,000,000 tons of rubber. Roughly our consumption of this supply was 720,000 tons. Approximately 97 per cent of this crude rubber supply came from the Far East, chiefly from British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Our imports from the countries now aflame with war have, of course, been rudely cut off and in British Malaya, from whence the greatest portion of our rubber comes, a scorched earth policy is already destroying thousands of acres of rubber trees, and years will elapse before this country will be able to resume its normal rubber shipments. The Netherlands Indies is in peril, and French Indo-China, our third largest source of supply, is already overrun by Japan. When war broke out ships were scattered all along the 12,000 mile route from Southeastern Asia carrying tons of precious rubber so vital to our defense. At the first cry of war, these ships fled to the nearest friendly ports to await developments.

Our rubber supply has definitely been cut off! That is the first hard, cold fact. And the second hard cold fact is this—our armies roll on rubber. Tanks move on rubber treads, planes take off and land on rubber tires, have self-sealing, bullet-proof rubber gas tanks and fuel lines made of rubber. Our new battleships have 80 tons of rubber in their make-up; pontoon bridges are built on rubberized floats; gas masks by the millions are fashioned out of rubber, miles of a new kind of assault wire sheathed with rubber is needed so that advancing infantry and signal corps can be kept close together. Thousands of rubber-tired trucks are needed to transport our Army and equipment.

In the few weeks interim since war

Columbus Found RUBBER

-- FAMINE 500 Years Later

Americans
made aware of dependency
upon far countries by tire
shortage

was declared, our experts have not been asleep. Americans are resourceful people and out of the first frenzied panic of the rubber crisis, have come sane workable solutions which will not only keep our armies rolling—fill all military demands—but will also provide limited supplies of rubber for civilian needs.

This objective will be accomplished in various ways.

TIRE SALE STOPPED

First, our government has placed a ban on the sale of new automobile tires and other rubber articles. This step came only three days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and a drastic civilian rationing program was put into effect immediately. We have on hand in the United States, about 600,000 tons of crude rubber. This amount will easily meet all defense needs and essential civilian needs, for a year at least and with the expert handling which it is receiving, the rubber supply can be extended to last considerably longer than a year.

In a year, our rubber supply, while still sharply curtailed, will be well on the way

to a more normal basis and in such a manner that we will never again be found in such a critical predicament.

RUBBER FROM COAL

Synthetic rubber companies now existent are stepping up production to their maximum capacity. New synthetic rubber factories financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are rapidly getting under production, and in a year we may expect 80,000 tons of synthetic rubber from the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, U. S. Rubber and other companies engaged in turning out this rubber substitute. Additional loans to companies can easily bring this total up to 150,000 tons, and according to a recent announcement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones, R.F.C. plans to sponsor a \$400,000,000 synthetic rubber industry capable of converting coal and petroleum into 400,000 tons of laboratory-rubber a year. If this can be done (and the prospects are optimistic), the rubber famine will be ended, for this amount will more than meet all military needs. This is assured.

Other steps are being taken to provide additional rubber for defense needs and for essentials of civilian life. Scrap rubber provides an excellent source of supply for civilian needs in the United States. In this country, Washington estimates that 500,000 tons of scrap rubber

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BELOW THE RIO GRANDE

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Daggers For Labor There is every evidence that labor's cooperation with government in war operations has been whole-hearted, instantaneous and efficient. The purchase of defense bonds by labor—already close to a billion dollars—is a case in point. The dropping of tools for guns at Wake Island merely dramatizes the fact further.

While this cooperation is going on there is evidence—indisputable evidence—that the veteran enemies of labor have been spending a great deal of time and money harpooning labor. The effort to lay at labor's door serious delays in production by over-emphasizing man-hour losses due to strikes; the cries against charging initiation fees to new members; the effort to cancel legislation favorable to labor under the guise of advancing war operations, are only items in the amazing picture.

Now comes the report of the Vinson Committee, which tries to establish the principle that labor assets are exactly on par with war profits, and that labor is profiteering during the present great push for production. The Vinson Committee finds that the A. F. of L. has nearly \$50,000,000 in assets. It makes much of this fact, neglecting to point out that this is only \$10 per A. F. of L. member, and that is the accumulation of 60 years of organization. It fails to point out also that more than \$450,000,000 have been paid out in benefits by A. F. of L. unions in the same period. Ten dollars per member, principally in ear-marked funds, illustrates the real poverty of labor organizations rather than their wealth.

Out in Nebraska an attorney general rules that a labor man appearing before boards of review and appeals can not plead his own case, or delegate his plea to a union representative, but must hire a lawyer. The Nebraska Bar Association approves of this ruling. It means business for lawyers, and enforced paying of fees by workers.

Soon after December 7, state labor commissioners were implored by manufacturers' associations to relax labor laws. They refused. Then a mysterious telegram emanating from military men in Washington virtually ordered state labor commissioners to relax labor laws.

Still they refused. What is happening is plain to see. The big interests—the old anti-union crowd—feel they have found a new fulcrum in Washington to pry labor gains away.

Patriotism is a broad and colorful cloak to cover any sins committed for the sake of personal gain.

Labor needs to increase not relax its efforts to win the war. But it needs to increase its efforts to turn back the old enemies, who appear to have learned nothing in the last 10 years.

Selective Service There is a definite theory behind Selective Service. Hence the name, *Selective Service*.

This service is predicated upon the idea that the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy knows best as to the place to put men in service in order to advance the welfare of the entire country. A high-grade mechanic might prefer to be in the firing line manning a machine gun, but it might be that he can forward the general good more by remaining in a factory making parts for machine guns. This decision must be made at the top and not by the man himself.

Gratifying it is, therefore, that General Hershey, director of Selective Service, and the War Department, have issued new orders placing on lists of critical occupations certain craft jobs. Among these are eight or 10 of special interest to electrical workers. Orders also have been issued to local draft boards calling attention to these critical occupations and instructing them to go slow on remanding men needed in industry to the armed services.

In January the advisory council to the Social Security Board made a recommendation that deferred men kept in industry should receive some kind of special insignia to show that they were still in the first line of defense when they were working with their tools rather than behind the cannon.

Selective Service should mean exactly what it says. It should select the best man for the place in which he is to serve, always with an eye out for the good of the whole nation.

Crucial Situation QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR, official organ of the National Electrical Contractors Association, does some plain speaking in

regard to the efforts of certain private interests to get the War Production Board to adopt the bare neutral theory of wire circuits. In an article in the current number entitled "The Eagle Screams for Special Interests," the Qualified Contractor forcefully points out that OPM does not need to ask for a special meeting of the Electrical Committee to change the National Electrical Code in order to set up the use of non-metallic sheathed cable as the principal type of wiring for war work. The Qualified Contractor goes on to say that "if and when the equipment for manufacturing CNX could be made available, its operation would require skilled

mechanics to fabricate the product. With all production lines running at peak capacity, trained personnel is not available and valuable time would be lost in providing the necessary schooling. Because CNX is only available in a limited construction and limited sizes it could not replace other products completely but would mean the addition of a new line duplicating the stocks and wire sizes already being manufactured."

The Qualified Contractor goes on to point out that CNX was summarily turned down as a national standard as was bare neutral by the Electrical Committee at its last meeting. The Qualified Contractor questions whether actual conservation and actual savings will be made by adopting this system.

The people who want this questionable standard should be forced to take the responsibility for it. The setting-up of this standard should be done by the War Production Board and not by the Electrical Committee. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL believes that bare neutral and non-metallic sheathed cable are questionable material because they are of flimsy construction, accessible easily to sabotage, and could not possibly be as safe in protecting life and property as other standards. But if the War Production Board wants this material, let the War Production Board shoulder the responsibility for putting it into effect, and when the faults are discovered and breakdowns occur, let the War Production Board take the responsibility.

What Is Being Social?

A terrible and dramatic incident has taken place on the Eastern battle front in Europe. An epidemic of typhus, a dread disease, has broken out, and thereby hangs a tale. Hitler, with his cold disregard for human life, confined the Jews of Poland in ghettos, greatly congested, and without sanitary protection. As a result of the filth engendered, vermin began to eat the bodies of these Jews and this vermin becomes the source of the great typhus epidemic. Quite ironically, lice do not respect Nordics or Aryans. They like the blonde bodies of the German soldiers as they like the bodies of Jews, and Hitler's army is paying a dreadful price for Hitler's evil doing.

There is a pointed moral to this tale. Hitler is probably the greatest anti-social force that has ever risen in the world, but he can not overturn the laws of health and decency though he may try. If Hitler had been social, he would still go on hating the Jews and still understand that for the protection of his own soldiers he must let the Jews live decently.

Inner Man What wins battles? What wins wars? What turns back the enemy at the gates of your city? Guns, yes. Preparation, yes. But the greatest factor in victory is human psychology, the will to win.

Eve Curie, French writer, talked to embattled citizens of a Russian besieged city. She asked, "How does one save a besieged city?" The citizens answered: "First and before everything, one saves the city by swearing that the enemy will not get into it. This sounds silly, but it exists. The greatest element of resistance is the unanimous will to resist shared by all responsible leaders and the inhabitants of the town. We possessed this will."

This is sound analysis. It is sound psychology. Defeated nations are defeated within by softness, confusion, shallowness of faith. Victorious nations—victorious China, the Philippines—are victorious because they refuse against all odds to bend to the enemy's will.

Moreover, to men who know their cause is just is given new powers of resistance—inner reservoirs of energy are tapped—they become glorious heroes by some extra power from within—when they refuse to turn their homes over to invaders. Good it is, that when men take one step forward against the enemy, strength is given them to take two.

National Electrical Code

The National Fire Protection Association has just issued a description of the functions of the Electrical Field Service Committee of the association which describes forcibly the importance of the National Electrical Code:

1. To promote observance of the National Electrical Code by all enforcing authorities as an adequate standard for the practical safeguarding of life and property from electrical hazards.

2. To promote the uniform application of the National Electrical Code without modification, and in general to discourage special rules at variance with those of the National Electrical Code.

3. To promote the latest edition of the National Electrical Code, and its adoption replacing previous and obsolete editions in all jurisdictions.

4. To promote uniform interpretation and understanding of the National Electrical Code by enforcing authorities and other users.

5. To promote approval by enforcing authorities of electrical equipment listed as meeting the requirements of the National Electrical Code, and to discourage setting up requirements for special equipment serving only local demands.

6. To promote the general acceptance of recognized wiring methods including any newly adopted in the National Electrical Code.

7. To explain to inspection authorities and other users of the National Electrical Code the intent and reasons for code requirements, particularly those newly adopted.



Woman's Work

—PFE— 414



BLESSING IN DISGUISE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

MANY people are going to be hurt by this war, but few casualties will be caused by a shortage of white sugar. In a financial way, of course, some businesses will be hurt until they find a substitute sweetener. But to the average consumer the door is open wide not only to trim down his waistline but to improve his diet.

White sugar is one of the most worthless articles we buy at the grocery store, nutritionally speaking. It contains no vitamins. Minerals important to health have been refined out of it. Molasses, sorghum syrup or cane syrup are rich in iron. Molasses and sorghum are also rich in calcium. Brown sugar has some of these minerals left in it. But in those beautiful white, shiny crystals there's no calcium nor iron. Anaemic people have to go to doctors to get prescriptions for the iron they should have been getting in their daily food. Teeth decay for lack of calcium in the diet. But Americans keep on eating enormous quantities of cakes, pastries and sweets made with white sugar.

A nutrition authority says: "When you don't get enough iron the effect is a little like cutting down the draft of a furnace." The body needs iron to help form hemoglobin—the coloring matter of the red blood cells. The body keeps manufacturing these cells. They carry oxygen that is needed by every living cell. In the process of blood circulation the red cells are continually being broken down and replaced. In this process some of the iron is used up and must be replaced. If you don't get it, you become white, listless, nervous. If you go to a doctor he takes a sample of your blood for analysis. If your blood count—that is the proportion of red cells—is too low, he prescribes concentrates of iron, taken by mouth or by injection. Anaemia in itself is dangerous. Also when the blood count is low the body does not have good resistance to germ infections.

Even very young children may have anaemia. It is said that borderline cases are fairly widespread among children from six months to two years of age, because the body of a growing child needs iron, but many parents do not understand that iron-rich foods should be included in his diet. Doctors recognize this when they advise inclusion of pureed green vegetables, egg yolk, ground liver, pureed dried fruits and whole grain cereals to the diet of babies.

Two other minerals of great importance in the diet are calcium and phosphorus. Together they form a large proportion of the bones and teeth; therefore

these minerals are of great importance to young children whose teeth and bones are being formed. It is now recognized also that proper diet is effective in maintaining sound teeth through life, so far as decay is concerned.

Working from experimental evidence a research worker, E. N. Todhunter, drew these conclusions, published in the Journal of Home Economics, February, 1938: One cause of tooth decay is the presence of certain bacilli in the mouth which make the mouth highly acid. The growth of these bacilli appears to be favored by a diet high in carbohydrates. (White sugar is pure carbohydrate.)

Another cause is the lack of calcium and phosphorus and the vitamins A, C and D in the diet. Mr. Todhunter declared, "There is convincing evidence from many laboratories that dental caries can be arrested by dietary means; and therefore it is concluded that a diet high in minerals and in vitamins with an adequate balance of proteins, fats and carbohydrates is the best recommendation for the development of sound teeth and the prevention of dental caries."

Now let's see how we can turn a shortage of white sugar to advantage, to make us lively, healthy, sound of bone and teeth.

What sweets can we use to replace white sugar which will have the added advantage of enriching our diet with essential vitamins and minerals? What can we use to sweeten cereals, make desserts, munch between meals? Here are a few suggestions and your own fertile mind will immediately suggest ways they may be used. I have included nuts because they often are used with or in place of sweets. Among the foods rich in calcium are:

CALCIUM

Figs Maple syrup Molasses Eggs
Milk Sorghum syrup Almonds

* * *

Among those rich in

PHOSPHORUS

Almonds Brazil nuts Cashew nuts
Hazelnuts and filberts Pecans
Pistachio nuts Walnuts Eggs
Whole grain cereals Milk

* * *

Foods rich in

IRON

Apricots Cane syrup Dates Figs, dried
Eggs Molasses Peaches, dried
Raisins Sorghum syrup Prunes, dried

Several of the dried fruits appear also on the list of foods which are high in

VITAMIN A

Apricots, prunes, peaches; also egg yolk, cream and milk, bananas, pineapples, dates and oranges.

* * *

Vitamin C is recognized as necessary for good "tooth nutrition" and because it cannot be stored in the body a daily supply is necessary. What can we use for sugar substitutes which will give us

VITAMIN C

Oranges Grapefruit Tangerines
Currants Strawberries Gooseberries
Raspberries Cantaloup Pineapple
Cherries Cranberries Bananas Peaches
Apples Avocados Watermelon

* * *

It is now believed that Vitamin D must be present in the body to allow the system to absorb calcium and phosphorus. Therefore to make strong teeth and bones it is necessary that Vitamin D be supplied in sufficient quantities. Pregnant and nursing mothers, also young babies should have it added abundantly to their diet. The best source is in fish liver oils. This is the sunshine vitamin, and may be absorbed and stored in the body from exposure of the skin to sunshine or a sun lamp. It is possible to absorb enough through a good summer "tanning" to carry you through the winter, but if you did not take the sun, better provide a winter-time supply of Vitamin D through irradiated milk, or some other food enriched with Vitamin D. I can't suggest any sugar substitutes in the Vitamin D list except eggs, butter and irradiated milk used in making desserts.

In case you want some suggestions for the use of dried fruits, send a post card to the Surplus Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has recently issued a booklet entitled "Dried Fruits in Low Cost Meals." For casual between-meals munching keep a covered dish of raisins on the table, apples and a nutbowl.

Did you know that a few grains of salt added to stewed dried fruit will help bring out the natural sweetness? Dried peaches and apples are about the only kinds that need extra sweetening, and in lieu of sugar you could use honey or syrup, about one-fourth cupful to every cup of dried fruit.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

New Year's greetings to all our sister auxiliaries!

This year has closed very successfully for us in spite of all the war excitement. Our Christmas party entertained some 300 persons, adults and children, the Saturday evening before Christmas. Every member co-operated with our president, Sister Mable Bailey, in making this our best party yet. Brother George Ellicott, business manager of L. U. No. B-83, acted as master of ceremonies and Brother John R. Scott was our very able Santa Claus. A dancing teacher from Inglewood furnished the entertainment and the children really had a good time. Our own auxiliary party was especially nice, as it was staged in the new home of Sister Margaret Kime.

The women's auxiliary of L. U. No. B-18 held their installation at the Paris Inn and our officers were invited. They report an especially nice affair.

Sister Grace Maxwell, who has spent the past year in Honolulu, has safely returned. Her boat was 1,000 miles away from Honolulu when the fatal bombing took place. Many other friends are still over there, not being so fortunate.

We have many plans for adding to our treasury this year. So many of our members are busy with the Red Cross and other defense interests.

We have joined the Women's Central Labor Council and enjoy many affairs with them. We know this is a valuable connection. Best wishes to all new auxiliaries,

C. AUSTIN,
Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

I don't believe that you have heard from us since we moved to our new hall at the Unity House at 250 Seventeenth Avenue North.

I would like to say at this time that we decided at our last meeting to knit for the Red Cross instead of playing cards. We also gave a cash donation to the Red Cross and discussed ways of raising money so that we may donate more.

Last spring we sponsored a large card party which proved to be both a social and financial success. Ten of our members entertained the crowd with a one act play entitled "Those Husbands of Ours." Judging from the laughter and applause, it must have made a hit with everyone. We in the cast had a great deal of fun rehearsing for it.

A picnic was held last summer for our members and their families. The committee kept everyone busy with games and amusements. The members brought their own suppers, and were they hungry!

We gave an afternoon card party and dessert luncheon to which we brought our friends. We all had a good time and many took prizes home.

Our annual election was held in October. The following officers were elected: Lee Prout, president; Agnes Tarasar, vice president; Ethel Gerdin, secretary; Margaret Thompson, treasurer; Rose MacLennan, sergeant-at-arms. Ruth Larson, Elsie Kline and Van Rudolph were chosen as the executive board, and Ruth Larson was appointed chairman.

Our banquet and installation of new officers took place in November. The committee in charge spared no effort to make it a memorable occasion. The installation was scheduled after the delicious dinner. Outgoing President Elsie Kline was presented with a lovely piece of jewelry. The afternoon was spent playing cards.

The Monday before Thanksgiving, auxiliary members met at the home of Mrs. Kline to fill baskets for needy families. Chickens for each basket were furnished by the auxiliary and the rest of the food was donated by the members individually.

Local Union No. B-160 gave a large Christmas party for members and their families at which the ladies' auxiliary members acted as ushers to help seat the kiddies. It was a grand show and a bunch of tired and sleepy boys and girls went home with arms laden with candy, nuts and popcorn. The auxiliary also had a Christmas party for members only. The evening was spent playing bingo, after which Santa passed out gifts to everyone. The hot dish supper was served on a table set with lovely Christmas decorations.

We have organized a first aid class and would like to hear from any interested

wives of 160 members who would like to join. We meet twice a month at the Workers' Education Center with a teacher supplied by the Labor School at no cost to us. These meetings prove both educational and enjoyable.

MARGARET GILBERTSON,
Press Secretary.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 278, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

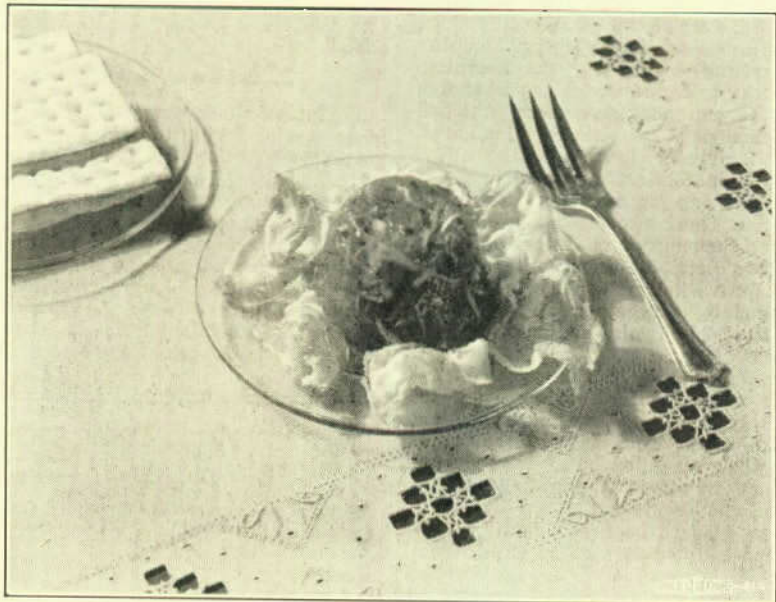
Editor:

On September 9, last year, a group of 14 women met and organized an auxiliary, consisting of the wives of Brothers of L. U. No. 278. They were: Sisters O. C. Walker, W. W. McClellan, Earl Walker, Eugene Hendricks, C. A. Wolfe, O. O. Moulden, H. C. Wilmoth, George Meeker, Herman Vater, C. Phelps, P. E. McCullough, John Heidland, C. M. McMaster and Marion Petty.

Officers were elected, as follows: President, Mrs. C. M. McMaster; vice president, Mrs. J. E. Mathieu; secretary, Mrs. L. L. Clanton; treasurer, Mrs. John Heidland; guards, Mrs. George Meeker and Mrs. C. B. Cline.

At each meeting since, we have had new

(Continued on page 107)



REFRESHMENTS FOR THE LADIES

By SALLY LUNN

So you're entertaining "the girls" some evening soon? You're planning to serve a little snack—a low-in-calories trifle, but it must be decorative, delicious, and ready to be whisked on the table in a jiffy. Here's a recipe I begged from an able hostess recently that fills all requirements. This may be accompanied by crackers, cheese biscuits, small sandwiches, potato chips, pickles, olives, or anything else of the sort.

OLIVE JELLY SALAD

- 1½ cups hot water
- 1 package lemon gelatine dessert
- 1 package Philadelphia cream cheese
- ½ cup salad dressing
- 1 teaspoonful vinegar
- chopped stuffed olives (small bottle)
- chopped celery (one-half bunch)

Mix cheese and salad dressing; add to gelatine which has been dissolved in hot water. When partly jelled, add celery and olives. Fill individual molds. Chill until firm. To serve, unmold into frilly beds of lettuce on individual salad plates. Serves eight.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Fred Blind and his able assistants may throw out their chests, because the annual Christmas party was a success with more than 2,000 attending. One hundred pounds of candy, 100 pounds of nuts and 1,000 toys were distributed to more than 700 children. What was left was sent to the Shriner's Children's Hospital and Father Johnson's Newsboys' Home.

The party opened with the national anthem, followed by Mrs. Eeck's accordion band of 12 children.

We were next entertained by Janet Lipp's Studio of the Dance for over an hour with excellent acts that kept pace without dead spots, winding up with a young man 16 years old who tap-danced and played a marimbaphone at the same time.

Then there were clowns—and what I mean—CLOWNS. These fellows entertained the old and young—everybody was laughing. With mouths open and wondering what was going to happen next, everybody watched two magicians perform tricks for 30 minutes.

With "Jinglebells" being sung by all, a keen-eyed jovial Santa Claus came down the chimney, bringing joy and happiness to all the children. There were so many children in line for their presents it took an hour and a half to distribute them.

Out of town members and their families were invited to this gala affair and many old timers shook hands, had a drink and made merry all evening.

Mickey Walsh, one of the oldest members, was presented with three boats to start off the presents. He pitched them to waiting hands on three sides of the stage and told the youngsters who were lucky to get them to sail them away and sink the whole Japanese navy.

Mike was glad to be in St. Louis again and all the old timers had a swell time with him. Mike used to out-talk the writer—BUT—I believe I have it on him now.

*Forget Pearl Harbor and Remember to
Contribute for the No. 1 Bomber—
"Spirit of St. Louis"*

The United States Government has accepted the offer of Local No. B-1 to provide a bomber to replace one of the many destroyed at Pearl Harbor in the treacherous attack by the Japanese.

Local No. 1 again sets the pace, this time to buy a bomber and accessories to donate to Uncle Sam. The business representative, James A. Morrell, and the officers of our local proposed this plan several months ago, and have received acknowledgment from Washington, D. C. There were headlines in the St. Louis newspapers about it. A goal was set of \$200,000, of which \$38,289.70 already has been donated to the fund. There is a special account for this money and a record of the name and amount donated by the men. The plan was to donate one day's overtime pay on the large defense jobs in the St. Louis area.

It has been suggested that this plan might start something new in the labor movement throughout the United States, and pick up

Civilian Listening Post

Plans for a civilian defense "listening post" for enemy planes, which could be made by an electrician from readily obtainable materials at a cost of about \$50, are offered by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The device consists of a few boards for a base, an old phonograph horn for the "ear," a microphone and a battery-operated amplifier.

An operator, wearing ear phones, can pick up the sound of a plane five to ten miles away. The institute will furnish drawings showing how to construct this device to legally organized civilian defense units requesting them.

like a snowball being pushed down a hill of snow.

U. S. Bonds and Stamps

The president of our local, Frank Jacobs, is on the job trying to arrange to have the government let Local No. 1 sell defense bonds and stamps to all our members. The plan is more than sane and will benefit our members in more ways than one.

In the first place, we would be helping the hand that's feeding us—the United States of America. It will build up a reserve for any rainy days in the future, and with an additional interest sum added yearly. There is no use of me lecturing you for there are plenty

of programs on the air explaining all of the advantages our government is offering.

Take note, L. U. No. 353, Toronto, Ontario. St. Louis is indeed sorry for not having the Canadian flag displayed at the convention.

Thank you, L. U. No. B-429, for your favorable comment. The writer had the pleasure of being the host on the Golden Eagle boat in 1935 when it steamed into Nashville. Headlines in your newspapers said it was the first packet steamer to arrive there in 28 years.

Brother Watkins, of L. U. No. 649, Alton, Ill., you wrote a very fine article about the convention and all the goings on.

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL—BUY DEFENSE BONDS—REMEMBER IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE FREE AND ABLE TO BELONG TO YOUR UNION.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick W. Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

It looks from here as though Mrs. Lewis' son Johnnie got caught trying to get out with a jar of jam under his coat. Just like his decision to support Wilkie and his activities as an America Firster this magnanimous effort of his to bring unity to the labor movement was just another effort of his to make John L. Lewis top man.



WAY BACK WHEN

—the foreman wore a derby hat, and linemen got \$2.75 for a 10-hour day handling 2300, this picture was taken of old Local 144 in Wichita, Kans., in 1909. It was sent in by J. N. Gorrell, who appears in the top row between the two little girls, his daughters. Among those in the picture are W. H. Dunham, E. H. Christ, Jesse Fuller (the bald-headed Brother in the front row), better known as "Bob Fitzsimmons"; at his right is "Big Joe" Harris; at left of front row, wearing derby, Bill Taylor, general foreman. Brother Gorrell is a real old-timer, having been initiated in St. Joe, Mo., in 1903 in old Local 40, receiving Card No. 43031, which he still has. He went through Mother Bell's 1906 strike in Kansas City, which was handled by James Noonan, later international president. He's still "twisting 'em" but is off the hooks, working in the meter shop. Present address, 502 S. Pennsylvania, Webb City, Mo., and anxious to hear from the old-time buddies.

If certain reports are true that A. F. of L. officials were implicated with him it is the humble opinion of this writer that something should be done about it. They might easily have put over their scheme for there is no question but that everyone appreciates the benefits that would follow the elimination of the split in labor's ranks and therefore is only too anxious to accept any proposal that might bring such elimination about.

Fortunately for the country as a whole and the working man in particular we have a man in the White House and men in both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. that are not afraid of John L. Lewis and as a result we now have an agreement that can easily lead to real unity.

We wish to give this warning. Do not take Lewis too lightly as he will be springing some other scheme to further his own ends at the first opportunity.

Local newspaper opinion indicates that the "New six man A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace committee would consult with the President not merely on matters of labor harmony, but on all questions pertaining to the war." This is as it should be, for all too long has industry had its own way in this as in many other things, and furthermore, do not think that industry will accept such an arrangement without a fight with any weapons that come to their hands.

We are in a war, but does that worry big business? Not that you can notice except to use it as a means to squeeze the little man and to take advantage of the nation's need to extort their unholy profits, regardless of the fact that production of war materials that are vitally needed is being held up because it interferes with "business as usual."

We do not ask you to take our word for it, just read the report of the Truman Committee of Congress, or the report of the Naval Affairs Committee, presented on January 20, 1942. The newspapers, of course, following their usual procedure, featured the criticisms of labor on the front page and in featured "boxes," while the findings regarding the tremendous profits of industry were stuck away on a back page where the average man would not bother to look unless he knew the tricks of the newspaper profession.

The Navy report assailed labor organizations for "having delayed and in instances even obstructed the war production program." Such information as we have does not show that they mentioned the strikes caused by employers refusing to abide by the decision of the Labor Mediation Board until the government was forced to take over the plants.

Seven members of this committee, submitting a minority report, held that the criticism of labor was too strong and should be revised. Representative Joseph B. Shannon, of Missouri, filed a separate minority report demanding that the labor section be eliminated. Out of 27 members 14 signed the majority report, eight the minority, and five did not sign at all. Representative Vinson, of Georgia, who is not famous for his sympathy with labor, is chairman of this committee. You will remember he sponsored one of the so-called anti-strike bills which so magnanimously called for 30 to 60 day cooling off periods before a strike could be called. Of course they gave as a reason that it would eliminate work stoppage by preventing wild-cat strikes and giving time for mediation. They failed to mention that it would also give the employers an opportunity to ease out the union leaders and recruit a bunch of strike-breakers by appealing to their patriotism.

The juggling and delay in passing the badly-needed price control bill is another evidence of the fact that it is not sufficient to elect a progressive, honest man for President if you do not also elect Senators and

READ

Working and investing for defense, by L. U. No. B-1096.

Trained men are needed—avoid time lost through accidents, by L. U. No. B-316.

Fort Wayne members volunteer for civilian defense, by L. U. No. B-723.

I. B. E. W. contributes to safety record in construction, by L. U. No. B-95.

L. U. No. 26 pledges support to the nation in time and money.

L. U. No. 692 pledges full cooperation.

L. U. No. B-1035 will give Sunday pay to Uncle Sam.

This is labor's war, by L. U. No. 353.

L. U. No. 245 places big order for "Self-Defense Bonds."

Raising money to buy Uncle Sam a bomber, by L. U. No. B-1.

We bought \$10,000 worth, by L. U. No. B-520.

Apprentice training booms, by L. U.'s B-429, B-654.

—The I. B. E. W. is in the war with every ounce of vigor and brain power.

Representatives who are not controlled by big business to the serious detriment of labor. We are all too prone to elect a man to an executive position, not providing him with an organization that will aid him in doing the job that we expect. We find this true many times in our local unions and fraternal organizations where if and when things are going well we are all too willing to share the credit, but when things go wrong it is the head man that is always to blame.

We are in a war and there is no question about the union man wanting to do his part, so let us all quit getting our news from the front page and turn to the inside of the paper where the real news is hidden, and when we find things that do not belong in a nation at war let us do something about it ourselves and not leave it all to the President.

Likewise with our working conditions and wages. We only ask a fair wage and decent conditions, and that means provision for slack times as well as when there is plenty of work. Plan now so that when the slack time comes you will work fewer hours to spread the work and also that the social security laws are so amended that they will give us reasonable security when we are out of a job, and further that in the not too distant future every person working for a living will be covered.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

A new year has just begun. It is a year in which most of us look doubtfully toward the future. It is a year in which momentous events and decisions will be made. Yet it is clear to all of us that life will and must go on as normally as possible. With all the young men and some of the older and ex-service men going into the ranks of Uncle

Sam, and most of the contractors being tied up for material, we will all be on Uncle Sam's payroll before long, for the biggest part of the membership is now on defense projects. And it is all rush, rush, rush, the boys working six and some seven days a week to get the defense projects finished. And we all wonder how long it is going to last, and hope it will be over soon.

Local No. 7, at our last meeting, voted to do our duty and to buy \$2,000 worth of Defense Bonds. I know the membership are all doing their duty in regard to buying Defense Bonds, and to show our international president we are all doing our bit to put over a quick victory.

Our business manager gave us quite a talk on conditions around the country. Several of the boys are traveling around. Brother Chris Jenson and his family left for the sunny South, and Brothers Jean Sheehan and Max Cause are somewhere out in Detroit, looking the country over. We hope they are all in good health and that they don't forget to let us know where they are and how they are making out.

Our president, Art Illig's, son has joined the navy and we all wish him a pleasant voyage and hope he will be back with us soon. It seems you just about hear of a helper coming into the membership and the next thing you hear they have joined up with Uncle Sam.

Brother Hill, from West Springfield, one of our radio hams, has been feeling quite blue since the government has taken over the air. He always could spend a quiet evening calling up different Brothers around the country and getting all the gossip. I notice at our last meeting he looked kind of down in the dumps, so I hope there is some way we can cheer him up and help him pass the time away evenings.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Having been appointed the press secretary for L. U. No. 26, in the nation's capital, where defense of our country stands out foremost in the hearts of our Brotherhood, it is my pleasure to assume this assignment.

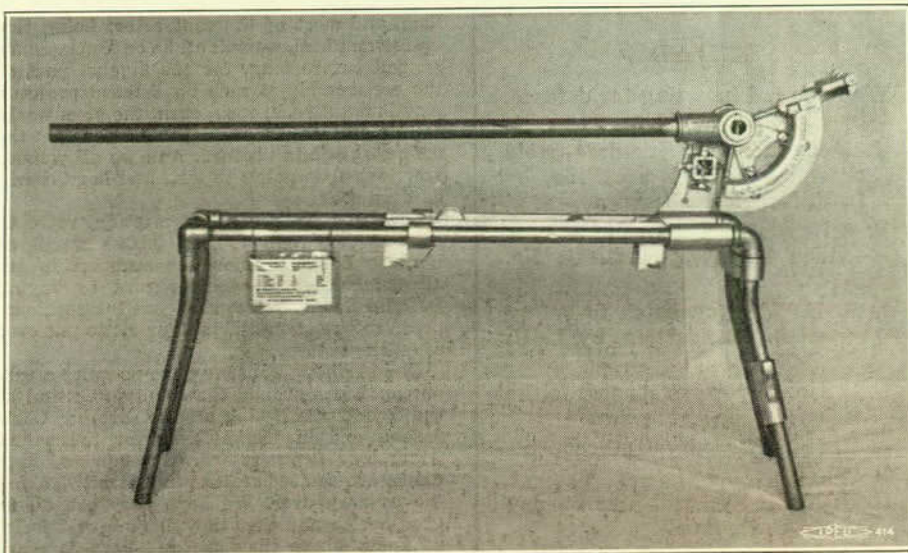
At a recent regular meeting of this local, we were advised by our business representative, Clement Preller, and also our local president, James McDonough, of the grave necessity for unity, in service for the many extra duties asked of us during this defense period.

A unanimous vote was cast, pledging full support to our nation, regardless of the task imparted to us. It was also agreed that all members of L. U. No. 26 donate one day's pay to the defense unit in this city which I am sure will be done without any hesitancy on the part of the Brotherhood.

Already in this busy city of ours, electrical workers have volunteered their services as air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, and policemen, etc. Many others will be assigned to handle any emergency that may arise in our own profession.

Many new faces have been seen lately at our meetings, due to the large number of out-of-town Brothers who are working with us in the construction of defense projects, being built so rapidly in this, the city of government buildings.

Recently a gala complimentary stag party under the splendid chairmanship of Brother Bud McChestney and his able committee, given by L. U. No. 26 at the Willard Hotel, proved to be one of the outstanding social affairs of all time. Just before the opening of a fine stage performance, the entire gathering joined in the singing of patriotic songs, but above all present, could be heard



A new conduit and tube bender that bends both and has no detachable parts. This device stands on a frame made out of three-quarter-inch conduit and is 20 inches high and 36 inches long. This bending head bends both one-half-inch and three-quarter-inch conduit and tube, and the only tool required for the change is a screw driver. This has split grooves; when closed are for tube and open for conduit.

The bearing frame that this bending head works on is a solid casting with no movable part and is permanent on the conduit frame. A set of three rollers fits on a casting that has the adjustment for the different sizes of conduits. The pipe is laid on the rollers and into the groove and the latch turned up, which locks conduit in groove. Pull the handle down until it hits the stop block, which gives you a full 90-degree ell. The stop block has four set screws so you can set each type of conduit or tube for an accurate 90-degree bend. There are no kinks and no guesswork. The radius is according to Underwriters' specifications. This device does very neat and accurate work and will be a great help to all. This machine weighs less than 40 pounds and is portable, to carry around on the job, and can be used on the deck with nothing to anchor.

—HARRY BLYTHE, L. U. No. 68.

the voice of an old-time minstrel man, Brother Jack Noonan, who sang like a veteran.

TED MOSELEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It is very evident that Westbrook Pegler is no friend of labor, of that we're firmly convinced. When a columnist goes to all the trouble to insult the intelligence of daily readers of the newspapers carrying his column, using all the outworn and crude arguments long since pointed out as being false, then it's almost a waste of time even taking the trouble to reply.

It is most exasperating to think that any human will go to all that trouble and falsely make statements accusing the worker, the real producer of wealth and vitally essential goods for the commerce of the world, of dishonesty, and at the same time condone the acts of those so-called patriots and dollar-a-year men. The men who get \$1 a year as salaries but collect enormous dividends in the shape of contracts and all the 57 varieties of profits industry generously hands out to the "haves." The "have nots" (labor) are made to appear as wolves in sheep's clothing because they realized those puny little sums of extra money to add to their long depleted and nearly bankrupt treasury, by the issuance of permits for extra labor and by taking in new members. All this is criminal and horrible war profits in the eyes of Pegler. His idea of fairness is to open wide for all incompetents to enter the portals that labor so self-sacrificingly built up to a high plane and at great cost. Pegler doesn't do us or himself any justice. Did anyone ever tell him that the present profiteers and holders of large war contracts refused to deal with Uncle Sam until he agreed to allow them to make tremendous profits and even built new plants for them which labor will eventually

pay for? No, Pegler, we're not unfair, we're not criminal; we're just plain ordinary, everyday, honest laboring people. For the real profiteers and criminals (a good many of which should be behind bars) look all around you. They're right beside you. They're paying you to write the stuff you're trying to make fair-minded people believe.

Nearly all the important labor bodies have pledged themselves to purchase Defense Stamps and Bonds in large quantities. We give of our earnings and we give our very lives in the defense of all we hold dear—our country and our liberties, our right to live as a democratic people. Labor has long been at work repairing the damaged defenses caused by our enemies. As long as this tremendously patriotic spirit exists, and exist it will if you give it half a chance, the enemy will be kept from our shores.

This little bit of news we quote verbatim as we found it in "Gaby's Column" in the Baltimore News-Post of January 9: "Occupying a row in the reserved section were members of Baltimore Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. . . . In the party were Business Manager Carl G. Sholtz, Recording Secretary Caleb Griffin, Slim Mannel, Charles Slater, Bill Ebauer, and Bob King." This was dated January 9 from Tropical Park. The boys, in all due modesty, made sure that the newspapers got hold of it. They do hate that ugly publicity. It's hard to imagine how they managed to live it down. Rumor has it the boys paid off. To listen to them tell it, Miami was highly honored by their presence. We were some-

NOTICE

Will anyone who knows the whereabouts of C. H. McCarthy, Card No. 589021, member of Local Union No. 324, please communicate with H. M. Crawford, financial secretary of Local Union No. 324, 1116 North Eighth Street, Longview, Texas.

what relieved by their absence, especially by one of the boys who held up the time cards. "Moon Over Miami," is his slogan.

Social notes department:

Pete looks bigger and better than ever. His new line is plumbing. We understand he excels in this new game. We recommend a home improvement company of his own. Pete would greatly appreciate hearing from Jim O'Malley. So would we all. Drop us a line, Jim.

A new wrinkle in manning a job. When changing jobs, take along your own steward. We found it a good idea, especially when you find an ex-steward, a would-be steward, and a has-been and acting steward. Why not a steward's club? Yes, why not? Ask John Franz and Reds Winterstein.

We find in the absence of birth certificates on this job you're legally not born yet. Ask Bill Ebauer. Bill is often mistaken for a "dick" or plainclothes man and finds himself in queer situations at times.

John Pickles' "ticker" now has a stronger beat, due to the reassurance by Bill that all is well.

Winterstein goes in for form-fitting coats, has-been possessions of either lion tamers, musicians or roustabouts, and Reds is far from being a lion tamer.

Dave Jones goes in for Punch and Judy shows.

A good pointer to remember: Never get into an argument with the helpers or apprentices on the jobs. The boys can sure make your face red. Remember, they go to school.

Ed Garmatz, the big boss of the Civic Club, threw a highly successful oyster roast. The next time you go in for a roast, Ed, pay the admission fee plus an extra fee to Gus and Joe to keep them home. You'll save oodles of eats thereby.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I will not do like Brother Herb, of L. U. No. 734, as he says, "Well, here I am again." I say, I am here yet. We hear so little of Brother Herby I guess he cannot help saying, "Well, here I am again." We only hear from him, I believe, every time a few Brothers are obligated, so he can boast of what L. U. No. 734 is doing.

Brother W. L. Courtney, Sr., is back at work now, and we are glad to see him throw away those crutches.

His son, W. L., Jr., is now in the U. S. Navy, assigned to submarine duty. He will not blow out any fuses in the bottom of the sea, because I presume he can get a good ground.

Brothers McClellan and Kittrell are confined to their homes because of illness. We hope for their speedy recovery.

We are sorry to report that Brother T. J. Comer passed away January 16, last. Members of L. U. No. 80 hereby express their deepest sorrow for Mrs. Comer and family.

Brother E. C. Fowlks also has lost some time due to a severe cold. Brother Fowlks was working at the N. O. B. in a drill hall being reconditioned for sleeping quarters for soldiers. The drill hall has two big doors and there is an awful draft through the hall all the time, and almost everyone caught colds. However, Brother Fowlks was the only one to have lost time.

Brother O. P. Strickland, who is working at the navy yard, has dog trouble. I believe the reason why Strickland's feet bother him is because Brother Barlow is with him all the time, and he keeps stepping on poor Stricky's dogs. Brother Barlow said that's what they were for, to walk on. But Brother Strickly says, "Yes, for me; but not for you."

Brother Carl Winslow has not been able to work for some time, but I think he is getting under now.

Brothers Ashley, Boahn and Sousley, who were burned about the face and hands at the N. O. B. after an explosion, are doing very nicely.

Who is this man Thurman Arnold? Of course everyone knows. From the way he talks I believe he must have been thrown out of some union sometime or other. If he is so much against unions why doesn't he join some union and see for himself that unions do function in the right direction? Not only helping labor, but unions also do wonderful deeds for the general public. Just join a union, my good friend Arnold, and see for yourself.

Speaking of unions, I had the occasion of meeting a naval officer some time ago, to sign an active military card for a member who was in service, and the officer was somewhat surprised when he found out that the I. B. E. W. would keep this Brother's dues paid up until he was out of service; then he would deposit the card with the financial secretary and would be in good standing.

"Well," the officer said, "that was certainly good of the union."

He was of the opinion that the union only took your money for privileges to work. So you see it is like a good many other things, if you could find out just what labor unions are doing there wouldn't be so much talk.

There has been an assistant appointed over in Newport to give me some news, so next month you will hear from the other side.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

This month we wish to preach a little sermon on "Carelessness and Its Results."

A short time ago one of our Brothers, Charlie Siegel, card No. 6222, cut his hand on the sharp edge of a panel box. Blood poison developed and Brother Siegel was confined to a hospital for treatment. During his confinement his wife visited him daily. On this fatal day Mrs. Siegel made her visit to her husband and while she was crossing the street in front of the hospital she was struck down by a speeding driver and was injured so severely that she died less than two days later.

All this grief and sorrow and the imminent danger still lurking in Brother Siegel's arm could have been avoided with less than five minutes use of a file on the part of the box maker.

Is time so valuable that a workman cannot have enough of it to be allowed to do his work properly?

Each and every one of us at a time like this should be doubly careful. We are all working at a faster tempo, many of us are working long hours with the resultant loss of the proper rest. Many are working far from their homes and eating food that is prepared in a manner foreign to their tastes.

All this tends to bring about conditions favorable to carelessness, which can result in all manner of accidents.

If all of us will only use a little common sense while we are working and "think of the other fellow" as well as ourselves, a lot of accidents and the consequences which follow will be avoided.

Our thoughts at this time are of Brother Siegel and the great sorrow in his heart. For his wife and helpmate we can only say, "May she rest in peace." For him, who at this writing is in very grave danger, may the Almighty spare that stricken arm and ease

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Elgin Lewis McBride, Card No. 648136, is a member in good standing of Local Union No. 792. The aforesaid local union has no charges against this member.

ROY JENKINS,
Financial Secretary.

the pain in his heart and the fever in his brow.

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-95, JOPLIN, MO.

Safety Record by I. B. E. W. at Camp Crowder, Mo., Under the Jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-95

Editor:

On January 7, 1942, the Neosho Daily Democrat carried an article about the safety record established at Camp Crowder. The I. B. E. W. is proud to announce that we have done our share in establishing this record.

Up to and including January 6, 1942, we had furnished approximately 78,000 man-hours in the overhead construction of the electrical distribution system. These hours were all worked under very hazardous conditions. During this time thousands of men and pieces of equipment were confined to a comparatively small area. Out of the 78,000 hours, only 24 hours could be charged to lost time accidents. This is equivalent to one man working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, for approximately 37½ years, with only three days charged to loss of time due to accident. With these figures we find that only .03 per cent of the 78,000 hours were lost through accident.

It should be the aim of men in all crafts to be of the same type and character as those furnished by L. U. No. B-95 for the construction of the electrical distribution system on this great government project at Camp Crowder, Mo. This would greatly aid the national defense program in being successful. Now, more than ever before, it is extremely important to our nation that the most be made of each man-hour.

Let us continue to save money, save time and save lives.

"WORK SAFELY FOR OUR SAFETY"

W. E. CALLAWAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

We are at war. Yet, for the moment at least, only a small percentage of the people, so it seems, fully realize what that means. Some may be irked by the shortage of sugar at the neighborhood store, while others wonder what they'll do when the tires on the old bus wear out. But for the most part, the people hereabouts do not seem to be war-conscious enough to realize that we have a job on our hands and a tough one at that.

For one thing, judging by reports printed in the local papers, the city of Providence and surrounding towns are having trouble recruiting enough volunteers for the different branches of civil defense work. And the thought has been expressed that the only way out is to draft individuals for home defense as they do for the regular military and naval services. Time's a-wastin' and before it's too late, let's get going and get good and ready for any emergency. The war may appear to be far off at present, but no one can tell when it may be brought closer to home. Then knowing how to handle an incendiary bomb or how best to protect yourself and family if the bombs begin to fall is

more important than anything you may think of. Be prepared! Join the local fire department as a volunteer worker or other branches of civil defense.

Continuing with the same thought, home defense, anyone who has read the January issue of the WORKER couldn't fail to notice the timely articles on the same subject. Very appropriate, indeed, is the one entitled, Your Fire Department, Link in Home Defense.

Local union news is hard to gather when a fellow is tied down to one job. Therefore, I would appreciate it very much if any of the boys would keep me posted on what is happening on their jobs, events and happenings that other members would like to know about. This is your column, so help it along by mailing your news on a penny card or by letter to yours truly, 151 Middle Highway, Barrington, R. I.

There are times when a man is honored by his fellow men for outstanding work in his chosen field or for long service to some organization of which he is a member. But it isn't very often that a man is singled out by his co-workers for just being a regular guy. And for that reason, I am happy to report that the boys on the Stone and Webster job in Pawtucket tendered a testimonial dinner to Brother Bill Black, of L. U. No. 397, Canal Zone, for no other reason than that Bill is a man's man. Always ready to help, that's Bill. He has been on leave from the Canal job and expects to be going back as soon as transportation can be arranged. The dinner was held on Monday evening, January 12, at Martin's Grill, Valley Street, Providence, R. I. After the dinner had been served and the short speeches were dispensed with, Brother Black was presented with a thirty-second degree fraternal ring. Brother Henry Bailey acted as toastmaster and was in his usual rare form. Arrangements for the dinner were made by Brothers Bailey and Pete Sciarretta.

There have been and still are a large number of out-of-town Brothers working in this district. And while they're here, we like to make them feel at home. Checking over the Pawtucket power house job, I find that we have with us Brothers Czero, Davis, Montgomery and Landry of L. U. No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.; Brother Ernie Thomasell of L. U. No. 96, Worcester, Mass. Brothers Mott, Mulligan, Meyer, McCormick and Schumacher of L. U. No. 3, New York City; Brother Charles Choate of L. U. No. 326; R. Douglas of L. U. No. 223, and Bob Clinton of L. U. No. 501 have left for jobs nearer home, and more money, too, I guess.

At the last meeting Brother Kearney, our business manager, appealed to the officers and members to get out to meetings. Just because we are all working doesn't mean that there isn't a lot of business to transact at meetings. Brother Kearney wants us to bear in mind. If anything there is more. So once again, whether one is a member of the executive board or just a regular member, make every effort to get out meeting nights.

Brother Sam Holmes has again been laid up with illness. Sam works for the Outlet Co., the only department store in town employing union electricians. Here's wishing Sam a good long stretch of good health. Tom Larkin was laid up for a spell, too, I hear. Brother Jack Maloney's father died suddenly recently and Brother Art Andrews, member of the executive board, lost his dad. He was in poor health for about a year and was laid at rest Monday, January 19.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Even though he has waited until January 30 to write this, your press secretary is still at the Passaic General Hospital. Since Jan-

uary 11 he has been permitted to go in a wheelchair and later to walk a little. The leg muscles were flabby from a three-months stay in bed and the left leg swelled a bit, so he had to spend some time in bed again, and is now in a wheelchair once more.

On January 16 he was measured for a brace for his back. This is due to arrive any day now and after it is properly fitted your press secretary will depart for home, sweet home.

It will be a great day when he can go home again and yet his feelings will not be unmixed. On the whole, the stay at the hospital has been pleasant.

Your press secretary was interested in the nurses' apprenticeship system. The new applicants must be 18 years of age and be high school graduates. They are on probation for three months. Then they get their caps and shoulder straps and become student nurses for the next three years, rotating their time in the various wards, operating room and even different hospitals.

The "probies" combine actual experience with classes.

There were four "probies" assigned to ward I. M. P., Miss Lee, Miss Marchetti, Miss Zannetti, and Miss Zon. At first they were on duty for a short period after supper once a week. They watched the student nurses rub backs, straighten up beds, etc. Later they did it on their own and it was quite an experience for them.

Then they were on every day making up beds, giving baths, changing bandages, etc. They have time out for classes. They do their work like veterans now and have well earned their caps and shoulder straps that they will receive in February.

The student nurses all did their work well, also, and the room was always brighter when one or more of them were around.

Miss Meyer, the floor nurse in charge of ward I. M. P., can well be proud of the students who served under her guidance, even if once they did "swipe" an apple that she had in her desk.

Josephine and Ruth and the rest of the kitchen help were always very obliging. All those responsible for preparing and serving food did a very good job.

Jess McNickle, a railroad man who broke a leg falling off a box car, was my roommate for the entire period I was in the hospital. Jess was very good company as were the numerous other roommates I had.

Well, this article is getting too long. So I will close with the hope that I will soon be on the job again to do my share to keep 'em flying.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 111, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

While sitting in a trance at the last meeting, recuperating from the holiday strain and excitement, I heard our president, F. L. Parker, say something about the good of the union. I had a bright idea; so I discussed the fact that I had not heard anything of a press secretary nor seen any correspondence in the WORKER, and I thought it almost a necessity that every local be represented in our own WORKER. Our loyal business manager, Brother B. E. Sutton, gave his boost to the idea so convincingly that: Well, was my face red! So here goes.

L. U. No. 111 has outlived 1941 and will always remember it as one of the best years of our local's life. We witnessed the starting of the \$35,000,000 Denver Ordnance Plant in March and its completion in December. The general contractors were Broderick & Gordon and the electrical contractors were Sturgeon-Collier-Lord. These firms were 100 per cent union, which made the total job 100 per cent union. Sturgeon

Electric and Collier Electric are established union contractors in Denver. The temporary work was under Brother Jack Flattery of L. U. No. 68. Brother "Shorty" Snodgrass was gang foreman. The boys on the gang report that their native pine 50- and 55-foot poles with their 10-inch butts and 3-inch tops are really a thrill to be remembered. They wanted to set one up in their respective living rooms for souvenirs. But the prides and joys put their best foot down and said the War Department could keep their poles.

The permanent construction was under the able supervision of Brother M. D. MacGregor of L. U. No. 111, superintendent; Brother O. Thompson, of L. U. No. 68, general foreman, and Brothers Harry Dumbauld and "Dick" Worthing of L. U. No. 111. The pole gang was run by Brother Johnny Joyce. We built around 15 miles of line, two main sub-stations, eight smaller sub-stations, nine three-phase power banks and around 20 single-phase banks. We had about 65 men on the job and only three accidents, all from falls. There was one broken wrist, one chipped heel bone and one broken ankle (yours truly). All have recovered so we are very proud of what we think is a good safety record. The record for the entire job was exceptionally good. There was only one fatality among a peak employment of about 10,000 men on the whole job, which speaks very well for union labor I think.

We are very thankful and appreciate the help received from Brother H. W. Bell, vice president in charge of the eighth district, in the drawing up of our agreement, and also to the officers and Brothers in L. U. No. 68. We worked under a joint agreement with L. U. No. 68 which was very satisfactory. We had no difficulty in threshing out the few grievances that came up, under this set up. At no time during the entire job was there any labor trouble, which not only spoke well for organized labor in this territory but was very much appreciated by both management and labor. Unionism has set a record of which the public of Denver and Colorado can well be proud. We also thank the boys from other locals who have helped us out so well on this job. We accepted a few travelers, several from L. U. No. 415. We can only say that their loss was our gain.

As usual the December issue of the WORKER was chuck full of the best of articles. Our A. F. of L. president, William Green's, article on page 631 about social security should be of more than passing interest, not only to organized labor but to all the public. Our own I. B. E. W. president, Ed. J. Brown's work with the R. E. A. should be backed up by every one of us. We all know what a thorn so many of the R. E. A. jobs have been to us wire-twisters. We can justly be proud of these two leaders at the helm of our ship. The raises in pay voted by the convention at St. Louis for our leaders was in keeping with the times but I hope these leaders can devise ways of better remuneration for some of the smaller fry in our organization, who are underpaid, but a main part of the backbone of the I. B. E. W.

We must not forget our pick of the country's youth who are defending our very existence. Let's all buy more and more defense stamps and bonds. L. U. No. 111 has, and so have our individual members, and we will continue to do so. AMERICA MUST KEEP GOING AHEAD.

I surely must have cut the wrong wire by now so I will come down. Best wishes to L. U. No. 547 and L. U. No. 184. I'm hoping for sympathy on this feeble attempt at writing.

JOHN ("BROWNIE") WILSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

It's in the blood. If you've lived and worked in the box-car era, the urge to go some place else lurks in the subconscious catacombs of your being, always. So, your correspondent finds himself looking over the softly rolling Oklahoma hills—the hills trod by Coronado, Pawnee Bill and Pretty Boy Floyd. It's the great pasture land of countless herds of buffalo, now only a memory, and hard-riding, painted Indians, whose descendants are still here, unpainted. It's a peaceful-seeming land that has seen peaks of human emotion—the rush for land when the Cherokee Strip was opened, the oil boom, and now, the defense plant boom. Pryor and Choteau are boom towns as surely as Goldfield and Virginia City were—but with modern embellishments. Each filling station mothers a brood of trailers. Tourist cabins spring up like mushrooms after a spring rain. The streets are crowded with good-natured, jostling men, milling and pushing in and out of movie houses, cafes and pool halls. Ten gallon hats. Muddied caps, rakishly askew. An occasional glimpse of henna'd hair and mascara'd eyelashes.

But the background remains Oklahoma, which was, not many decades ago, Indian Territory. Today we seated ourself in a barber chair. The barber was dark and stolid. His black eyes had a slightly oriental slant. "Are you a Filipino?" we queried, idly. "Nope," replied the barber, "Injun—tame Injun." As he stropped his razor, we wondered whether Indians ever reverted to type, and our scalp-lock lifted slightly at the thought.

The electrical work on the huge powder manufacturing plant, just east of the "Katy," is being manned and directed by the Tulsa Local No. 584. And a grand job they're doing, under the leadership of business manager George Shaull. L. U. No. 584—with whom L. U. No. B-124 has always maintained cordial relations—has long been one of the midwestern bastions of the Brotherhood, and it was quite in order it should be selected to carry a heavy burden of defense work on its capable shoulders.

At home, there is a momentary lull in the storm of armament building. Lake City and the bomber plant approach completion, but expansion of both plants is more than a possibility.

Brother Meade can now put L. U. No. B-124 on his list of organizations investing in Americanism. Last meeting the organization voted to buy \$5,000 in Defense Bonds. And the members are considering buying an ambulance unit for the army.

The great national need has rather shoved the local credit union into the background, but some of the Brothers continue to drop a few dollars into its treasury, against a possible pressing need for ready cash which they can get without disturbing their Defense Bonds.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We had a very good meeting on January 6, starting the new year off on the right foot. The attendance was gratifying, with a good number of visiting Brothers there.

Brother C. G. Smith, business manager, noted that a few of the larger jobs were finishing up but was satisfied that the slack could be taken up on other work. Local business or small work has fallen off here to some extent, building permits show.

Brother Smith handles stamps and government bonds, and made quite a long talk on the necessity of all workers buying these bonds till it hurts. Brother O. B. Jay also

talked on the subject, as well as Brother Fred Echerd, Harry Petzinger, L. L. Snyder, Sr., and others. Brother L. L. Snyder, Sr., suggested that the local purchase a quantity of 10- and 25-cent stamps and use stamps when changing money for dues and assessments, etc. A motion prevailed to this effect and now when a member pays his dues he receives saving stamps for his change. This is not compulsory, but as some of the boys expressed it, the fascists and nazis can get their change in currency or coin but the red-blooded AMERICANS will take stamps.

We feel that, working along these lines, that only a short time will be required before the boys will all have some government bonds, and every bond is a kick in the pants for Japan and the Axis Powers.

We are hoping that all members of the Brotherhood will do likewise, and use the stamps to build bonds, for as we see or look at it, if we buy plenty of bonds the government will be able to whip the Axis Powers in short order, if they have the necessary cash to carry on the gigantic armament program which is now going on.

I am sending you two photos taken on the Joseph H. Blodgett housing job, I would like you to publish in the WORKER. Miller Electric Co., Inc., has the electrical contract for the job. There are 95 two-story buildings, with a total of 708 apartments.

We would like for the Brothers to know that this job is 100 per cent on buying Defense Bonds and Stamps. Every member who works on this job buys some stamps every Friday. I would like to read in the WORKER where other members of the I. B. E. W. were doing the same.

Work is getting a little slack here now, as most of the work at camps and the air base are getting caught up. Some members have left for other places where there is more work than here.

The electricians of Jacksonville wish to stand with Walter Winchell on his toast to the Japs, "BOTTOMS UP."

APP. APPLING,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Momentous decisions and actions by our government in the last couple of months have written history for many years to come. The United States of America have again been brought into a world-wide conflict that makes all other events seem small and unimportant.

Still, because the results of this war will establish the way of life for all of the people of the world for many years to come, we must consider every thing we do as a part of the great struggle necessary to build the kind of a world we want.

The fight for democracy is not won on the battle fields alone. That is only the spectacular and most terrible part of the fight. Those who suffer and die are sacrificing themselves for ideals of freedom and equality, but it remains for the living to reorganize the affairs of the nations of the earth so that the war-weary peoples of the world can settle down to a new freedom of peace, cooperation, democracy, and plenty for all.

Very much of the responsibility to plan the future lies in the hands of the labor movement. The unions have become a large part of our way of life in America. Theirs is the job of unifying, strengthening, and representing the labor power of the workers. They have helped to develop the greatest productive machine ever made—American industry. They must now play a vital part in the operation of that machine to guarantee maximum production both in war and in peace.



Wirepullers from L. U. No. 177 on the Joseph H. Blodgett housing job.



To handle the tremendous tasks ahead it is now necessary that the organizations of labor combine their numerical and physical resources. Jurisdictional disputes and dual unionism will weaken the forces of progress. They will make less possible the consistent efforts that are so badly needed by labor.

Let this be the slogan—"Labor Peace and Organize the Unorganized." Organized labor on the job is the best defense for democracy and the most reliable production force in any emergency.

At a meeting of many local shop craft and system federation leaders from the New York Central that was held in Detroit on January 23, a proposal to promote a campaign for labor unity was made and approved. It can be done. It must be done. Organized labor will do it.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Local No. 211 lost one of its finest members in the untimely death of Brother George W. Post on December 16. According to reports he fell through an unprotected manhole to a concrete floor about 15 feet below at a Coatesville, Pa., steel mill in Chester's jurisdiction, living only a short time after.

We are in it and all must do our best to culminate this war successfully as soon as possible. It's no pushover, it's no time for labor trouble and it's no time for some to try to push labor down with "pseudo patriotism" as the club.

Labor has already made many sacrifices, in increased hours, reduced rates of overtime, etc., and expects to do more, and it's about time some of those who shout much and do little towards conserving the nation's resources start to do their bit.

One of the examples of "patriotism," the recent bill by Congress voting themselves a pension, is being much criticized as these \$10,000-a-year, 20-cents-a-mile-travel-allowance men should take a cut now rather than demand more at a time when the country can ill afford it.

Every raise in living costs is a reduction in

wages. There cannot be a set wage scale without a set living cost. It's time some ceiling was set for the duration.

Brother Ed Herbert, Jr., son of Brother Ed Herbert, was the first from Local No. 211 to heed the need by joining the naval service. He was presented with a farewell gift and applauded by the body at a recent meeting.

The best news to come from the International Office in some time is the setting of the limit a man can be taxed for working in another jurisdiction.

Of course the high light of the Christmas season was the Garden Electric Company's annual Christmas party, tendered by Brother Ernest Eger, president of the concern. Those invited were treated to the best of food and drinks served in a manner that made one feel "King for a day." Even though this year's party lasted much later than last year's, only a single case of not being able to find one's car was reported.

Brother Harry Cherico said "I do" recently, and here's best wishes to the bride and congratulations for Harry.

Work at the power house job has slowed down with only a few remaining. There are several jobs at Cape May which at present are taking care of a few men.

With the "subs" right off the Jersey coast, it's possible that many inland communities think we feel the war more than they do. Even with the sinking of the Vananger about 25 miles from here it did not seem to bring the actual war any closer.

Of course our civilian defense groups are active with classes, organization and practice meetings frequently, yet the actual war seems still to be as far off as the last time.

HERB STICKEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Edwin Keiser will return to work the week after next, which will be about a six-week lay-off for him, which is long enough for a person to be off, but we are all glad it was not a more serious injury. So on your return to work Ed, be careful.

And now to our soldier boy members. We have had the pleasure of having with us for a short furlough Province Winkler and Milton Weisenborn, Jr., a visit we thoroughly enjoyed; and Thomas Guy, son of Frank Guy, our president, has been transferred to Maryland. Best of luck and good wishes to all our service men. At our last local meeting we noticed that William Billerman is home on a vacation also.

Among new members who joined our local on January 5, were the following: Vernon Huber, son of George Huber; William Janzen, Jr., son of William Janzen, Sr.; William Spiess, and George Holman, son-in-law of Harry Borgemenke, our baseball captain. The best of luck and good wishes to our new members. On our sport news we have a good bowling league consisting of six teams, the personnel being made up of Local No. B-212 members only. They are bowling on Thursday night at Red Richmond's alleys, located in Price Hill. The officers of the bowling league are as follows:

William Ensminger, president; Edward Huber, secretary; Fred Welage, treasurer; Elmer Rabanus, chairman of the entertainment committee.

The past month saw our union establish some kind of a record, unique as it may be, because three members of our local became grandfathers the same week, and at the same hospital and on the same floor of the hospital. Following are the names of the members whose vests are bursting with pride:

William Trotsky, who became grandpa through his daughter's little child.

Harry Borgemenke, who also became a grandpappy through his daughter's child. And third, your own correspondent, Edward Schmitt, whose son, William Northcott, also a member of L. U. No. 212, became a proud papa on the sixteenth of January. I know the entire local agrees when I say these new bundles from heaven really chose very good grandparents. The finest of good wishes, welfare and everything fine for these newborn, God's gifts to parents from all of L. U. No. B-212.

Work is holding its own in and around Cincinnati very well, and we are very hopeful it continues for a long time. Have just learned we have one out-of-town member in the hospital, sorry I do not know his name, but do wish him speedy recovery. To Jimmy Barrett, next time you get hurt, no matter how small, kindly let your writer know so he can list your illness or send you a gift to help your quick recovery. And to William Cunningham, down Texas way, we wish you a speedy recovery.

We are very glad to announce that one of our large housing projects, namely "English Woods," wired by the Fogarty Electric Co., of our city, just started to take their first tenants.

As to the weather in and about Cincinnati, outside of a cold week or 10 days, the winter here hasn't been very tough, and I believe that takes care of our local situation, but to the entire Brotherhood, remember if you buy Defense Bonds for U. S. we won't be bothered with any part of any isms we don't want. I am proud to say that I am a member of a labor organization that is doing all it can to help do anything our grand President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, believes is best for you and you and you.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 222, BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Editor:

As it has been some time since Local No. 222 has used these columns to let you know the happenings down on the island of Mt. Desert, I will try to give a summary of what has taken place since you last heard from me.

Bar Harbor, as some of you perhaps know, is situated on Mt. Desert Island, where there are also several other summer resort towns.

Our jurisdiction is not limited to the island alone but takes in such cities as Ellsworth and Bangor.

When the Bangor air base was started, something over a year ago, Local No. 222 went into action quickly. Several new contractors of course had to be signed up, for which much credit should be given Brother Stanley.

At this time our membership had fallen away to a few faithfuls. Today I think we can boast of about 60. The majority of these fellows taken into Local No. 222 were in the vicinity of Bangor. They had been working for very small wages, due to existing conditions and no building program.

Since the original Bangor airport project was finished, these men have gone to Presque Isle airport job, and to the South Portland Todd, Bath shipbuilding program.

I don't believe you can find anywhere in the country fellows that appreciate more what the electrical union has meant to them.

We expect a naval base to start here soon, so probably many of the boys will soon be coming home.

Quite a job now to get enough members together to have a meeting, as work has taken them to various places. In fact, last dues sent to the financial secretary from two members were sent from Oklahoma, and one other from Virginia. Guess they are seeing some of the country.

Recently it's been rumored that another housing project of eight units at the Bangor airport was to start immediately.

Financially, of course, you must know we are much better off. It might interest some of you to know that we recently purchased a \$1,000 defense bond, which should give us a nice little interest in 10 years, besides helping our Uncle Sam.

Have just been talking to the financial secretary on the phone and he told me our naval base here is to be started in the morning. Shack is already built and some laborers hired today. I guess we won't be sorry to see some work near home for a change. To the boys out of town who may see this, best regards to you all. To Brother King, of Local No. 349, Miami, please send me your address.

H. B. Dow,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Since our last letter, events in Canada's most western province have moved rapidly. A new provincial parliament has been elected, differing in one important respect from all its predecessors. The Opposition, which our traditional parliamentary system requires, consists entirely of men and women pledged unreservedly to the cause of worker and farmer.

Already, this small but energetic group has invited organized labor to meet them and discuss plans for the improvement of existing legislation and the introduction of other measures designed to give both wage earner and farmer more positive control over their own living and working conditions.

Four such meetings have taken place, two in this city and two in Vancouver, B. C. Among those present, the writer wishes to record the fact that delegates expressed much pleasure at the efficient procedure and abundant common sense displayed.

The housing situation, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the proposed plebiscite on conscription all received due attention and appropriate action, the delegates voting as a body to go down to the Parliament Building en masse, if permitted, to lay before the government committee concerned their views on the subjects mentioned.

It now devolves upon all local unions to support their delegates and the 14 members of the Provincial Parliament in this campaign to wipe out profit, poverty, privilege and patronage. Mere lip service won't do, we have to go the whole hog and do it now.

Why does the average electrical worker shy away from taking on the recording and corresponding secretary's job in the local, when the office falls vacant? Since watching the attempts of this local to obtain a secretary from among the members eligible, so far without success, the writer has asked himself and other members the following questions:

Is it because the work cannot be done with screwdriver and pliers? Do members fear ridicule because of t's left uncrossed or commas misplaced? Does the task of reading the minutes of the previous meeting (written in our own handwriting) seem appalling? Or is it the possibility that a letter bearing their signature may have to be sent to an employer, that causes such diffidence among the boys when such an important office has to be filled?

In several letters to the JOURNAL, inquiries have been noticed as to what can be done about the high cost of living.

The solution is simple. If there is a consumers' cooperative store in the district, every trade unionist should be a member. Otherwise his gains made by collective bargaining are more than offset by his losses caused through the profits piled up by the private firms dis-

tributing the necessities and few comforts the present wage system enables us to buy.

In recent years, both in the United States and the prairie provinces of Canada the co-operative movement has made great strides. In the European countries that the nazis marked for early elimination, the movement was rapidly becoming a leading factor in the operation of those countries.

To trade unionists, this should be significant. A country whose workers are organized both as workers and consumers is likely to have freedom and living standards not found in countries where private profit and unorganized labor are the rule.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, several Canadian universities, and the Northern States Cooperative League are sources from which anyone interested in this idea may obtain at nominal cost data on the possibilities and practice of cooperation.

Not only is it a matter of dollars and cents, it is a form of social progress, a step towards that goal of which we all sometimes dream, "When all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." Why not help make that dream come true?

F. J. BEVIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

This is Local No. 245 reporting well and alert, with much to think about, a few things to growl about and with some good things still in our possession.

Many additional boys from the Toledo Edison Company family have entered Uncle Sam's service to protect the good things for us.

Walter McKibben, from Acme, has joined the air force. I hope that some of Walter's friends will give me some more data on his doings.

Melvin Adamski, whose dad works at Acme Station, is at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Arthur Weller, from the turbine room, is at Fort Francis Warren, Wyo., Company E, 3rd Quartermaster Division.

Paul Forche is in the Navy now and writes that everything is fine with one exception. The zæ\$?Q (linemen can fill this in) hammocks that he has to sleep in certainly are not his idea of a bed. I wonder if he hung both ends of the hammock on the same hook?

Brother Carl McMullen, line foreman and an old timer in service, died suddenly from a heart attack. Mrs. McMullen was in the hospital at the time for a major operation. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. McMullen.

The local ordered the charter draped for 30 days for Brother McMullen.

Scott Smith fell from a pole and sustained a very painful injury, and one that may bother him for some time to come. Scott suffered a severe heel fracture when his foot hit a bit of concrete.

Leo Bays is making a good recovery after an accident that almost carried the final knockout punch. Leo's cheek bone was crushed, and for a time it was thought that he would lose the sight of one eye. Leo is from the West where the men are hard to kill.

Ed Gardener must carry a rabbit's foot, a horse shoe or perhaps a flock of good luck tokens, for when a pole broke and let him down rather suddenly (he puts it much more emphatically), he rode the wood all the way down, stepped lightly and nonchalantly off without an injury.

Acme boys will miss the smiles, jokes and pranks of Lawrence Boisselle. Lawrence is a very affectionate grandfather and we know how severe the blow that was dealt to him when his grandson, Marvin, 14 months old,

died during the night, recently. There is no way that we can help, Lawrence, but we offer you our heartfelt sympathy.

This local has given \$75 to the President's Birthday Ball fund for infantile paralysis victims.

Defense Bonds again came to the front and the treasurer was authorized to purchase \$1,500 worth of "Self Defense Bonds."

The Toledo Edison Company will sell Defense Bonds to employees on an easy payment plan. This will aid the fellow that is cramped for cash and still wants to help.

The auditing committee gave a full and complete report on the finances of the local. The picture thus presented was a pleasing one, with a back log of Defense Bonds and a cash reserve.

Many small grievances were cleared up, a few arguments settled, and all in all the meetings were live ones, well attended.

Styles change rapidly in womens' clothes, but we surely and sincerely hope (some of us Moolys might pray) that a recent demonstration of an attractive style by one of our popular bowlers, and good fellows, does not catch the male fancy. If it does—br, br! Split skirts were nice on some girls, but split pants and a cold steel chair might add up to disaster.

The income tax is causing many headaches and some bellyaches. If the tax jumps continue some of us may lose our trousers.

Federal Credit Union of the Electrical Workers Local No. 245 gave a resume of its services for the first seven months, as follows: Two hundred and forty-four members, 47 loans, totaling \$2,195—\$1,438 in share accounts—and a bank balance of \$182. Our quota for the year 1942 is 600 members. The officers have all been active and loans that were speedily needed for hospital bills, doctors' fees or accidents, were quickly investigated and voted upon. Bring in your dollars, fellows, the next need may be yours.

This is the sum of the news as given to this rod-burning disciple of Winchell, so if any of you fellows are missed in this column, the fault is yours. Give, Brothers, give!

How about some ice fishing tales, true ones of course?

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

Some time ago the president of our local decided that the need of a press secretary should be fulfilled. Bang goes the gavel, and there I was with a job I didn't know anything about. I'll try but won't guarantee anything.

January 2 marked the end of the struggle with the alarm clock for Harry Steckline, one of our charter members, who completed 47 years, seven months of service in the electrical game, starting on May 5, 1894.

Harry began his work with the Starr Electric Co., one of the two companies doing business in this area, as a wireman's helper. In those days all electrical work was done by the company, such as running wire for service, street car repair, as well as distribution work, and work at the power house. The change in times brought a change in jobs. Harry was then put in the meter department as meter tester and repairs, later going to the job of service man. This position he held until his retirement on January 2, 1942.

Striving for perfection and not fame won Harry the admiration of all who came in contact with him. Many a young man starting in the meter department owes much praise and thanks for his helping hand when the going was tough. The power company



Members of L. U. No. 271 working on the Defense Housing project in Wichita. Top row, left to right: Louis Indermille, L. Beebe, Jack Carpenter, Gordon Bergquist, Lee Lancett, Joe Osborn, H. H. Nelson, George Paige and W. R. Cobb. Bottom row: H. A. Nelson, Art Jacobs, Archie Bourke, Ray Mitchell, Paul Bays, Archie Nelson, Sam Copeland and Richard Florence.

itself was lavish in praise for the services of Harry in the past.

At our last meeting on January 16, the members of the distribution department presented Harry with an electric shaver, along with their best wishes for many a good shave.

The entire membership wishes him a lot of luck for the future and will miss him at all our meetings.

You will hear from us again, I hope.

KENNETH AMOS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we haven't got into the WORKER for so long that we thought that we would let you hear from us.

We are completing a housing job which consists of 600 units. We are about wound up with them now. The Boeing bomber plant is just starting; however, our own members are taking care of things here pretty well. We have a new home here all of our own. It is located at 818 West Thirteenth Street. Incidentally, we have invested \$5,800 in defense bonds and voted \$100 to the Red Cross. We will let you hear from us next month.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Gotta hurry and get this written, income tax is next.

Brother Skeldon negotiated a new retail store agreement with an increase in minimum wages for electrical maintenance and repair work of not less than \$235 a month or less than \$1.37½ per hour. They are to get time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of a 40-hour week except that double time shall be paid for all work performed by an employee on his regular day off and Sundays and legal holidays. Employees of one year's standing shall receive one week's vacation with pay. Also two journeymen shall work together on staging over public thoroughfares or in elevator shafts and all work on 440 volts or more.

After several meetings between the shopmen and the local union officers, Brother Skeldon negotiated with the shopmen contractors an excellent agreement considering that our motor winding contractors have to compete with the conditions put up by General Electric and Westinghouse repair shops, which are entirely non-union shops as far as the I. B. E. W. electrical worker is concerned, except in two spots, St. Louis and New York. The unorganized status of the General Electric and Westinghouse repair shops is a deplorable condition when it is so general. I personally think the International should

promote a nation-wide organization of these companies' repair departments.

[Editor's Note: The I. B. E. W. also has written agreements with Westinghouse shops in several cities, including Boston, Detroit and Cincinnati.]

Well, now that I've stated what we are bucking now, how will it be when conditions get slack again? They will try to give the shopmen the first rap. We have nine motor winding and repair shops. The wages have been raised from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour for work done in the shop. All work done outside of the shop is to be done at the regular journeymen's scale which is \$1.50 per hour. The apprentice scale is now the same as the construction apprentice scale with a raise every six months: First six months, 50 cents an hour; second six months, 55 cents; then 60 cents, 65 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents, 95 cents and \$1.05.

With war conditions getting tougher, normal conditions are going to suffer with everyone trying to get on defense work where the hours are long and the wages high. Nobody wants to wire houses or do general building work. The janitors and handy men are going to do this work because of a lack of men. Also our contractors are refusing work if the credit rating of a man, wanting work done, is not 100 per cent. After trying several shops he gets anybody he can to do it, union or otherwise. Two years ago we begged him for work.

The hotel agreement was signed a couple of months ago with an advance in wages for all involved.

Another sad condition now developing is the steady choking down on all neon sign work. The glass blowers' force is cut in half with more to be laid off. Several shops have closed with probably more closing. And how we worked to organize them!

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The Tennessee Valley Authority is about ready to start a training program for student operators for steam plants.

This program is the result of many hours of work by management, personnel and labor, and we are justly proud of the complimentary remarks passed on this local's part in preparing it.

The student will be given four years of basic training in all phases of steam plant operation, and learn by doing the actual work with a regular operator coaching at his elbow. His responsibility will be small the first year and gradually increase as he progresses in knowledge and proficiency.

His progress will be under constant check of local plant committees, also periodical

examinations. Local committees must certify each student before he can progress from one period to the next higher in training.

As prospective students will be the same age as men desired by the Army and Navy we may find recruits coming into training a little slowly.

Our job on the training program is only begun. We must take these students through every detail of steam plant operation so that when their training period is completed they will be able to undertake an operating classification with credit to themselves and their teachers.

A little warning to the "old timers," brush up a little on some of the "musty" stuff, as questions are bound to come from these students that may embarrass "teacher." Those who have children in the sixth or seventh grade at school will understand.

Through no choice of his own Uncle Sam has been compelled to add his weight to the world-wide battle against the dictators.

There is not one of us but knows that the Axis Powers will feel that weight more than anything they have tangled with yet. Some of the men in our local will soon be called to the Army and those left behind realize their heavy responsibility in keeping our end of the defense program going full blast.

The presence of patrolling soldiers on the property is a constant reminder that there are dangers to be met on the home front also. Sabotage by explosions or fire are most to be guarded against, but another form the soldiers can do nothing about is damage caused by careless acts of some employee.

Very few accidents are intentional, yet their results may be as disastrous as planned sabotage, therefore every employee should be doubly cautious in performing his duties so that no injury will come to himself or other persons or equipment.

Our experienced personnel will be thinned by military needs and when a lost-time accident occurs the person involved will not likely be replaceable, and therefore the production will be slowed by whatever part his efforts counted for.

Four years or more is required to properly train a skilled electrician, lineman, operator or other trained man in the power plant field, and workers should realize that each accident means four years of valuable experience "out of the game."

War jitters must also be guarded against. They cause loss of normal interest in the everyday job, sports, pastimes, and in extreme cases, friends and family. Such symptoms must be prevented by deliberate cultivation of some pastime or hobby that suggests nothing about the progress of the war. In other words, forget it part of the time each day.

Strive for a tranquil mental state, for the happy worker is a safer, faster, healthier, more efficient and pleasant worker to have around.

A partial survey indicates that our members are buying Defense Stamps and Bonds in substantial amount, ARE YOU?

T. E. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.

Editor:

After many moons this local, like the Phoenix, arises to let the world know we still live, etc. We have had a very busy time this last summer and fall. Practically all of the gentlemen are working or en route to work somewhere.

We held our election with the following results: Frank Mahan, president; Earl

Cridge, vice president; Max Donatt, financial secretary; Maurice Craven, treasurer; J. G. Dammann, recording secretary; but was replaced by Brother Alvin Pierson. Brother Dammann was unable to attend the meetings. The following were elected to the executive board: Everett Strout, William Fitzsimons, Phil Mueller, Maurice Craven, and Ted Rooth. However, Brother Rooth left our jurisdiction for defense work so he was replaced by Brother Earl Cridge. Brother Albert Piper was reelected to the job of business manager. I would like at this time to add a word of praise for Brother Piper's work as business manager. His latest triumph was the organization of the members of the electrical staff of the L-O-F-glass plant. About 11 men in a lump sum.

In order to expedite the handling of the correspondence and business of the local we have rented a lock box at the post office. Any mail in this direction in the future should be addressed to the individual officer, in care of Lock Box 270, La Salle, Ill. This was done because our officers are pretty well scattered throughout our jurisdiction.

I do believe it's a good time to rededicate oneself to the glories of active cooperative membership in a bona fide labor union. We should strive to be not just card men but militant union men crusading to make better working conditions and a higher standard of living for our Brothers.

I end this hoping that the year of 1942 will be one of the best all of us have ever had.

73

EX-SPARKS 321,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

After a lapse of three months, once again I am resuming where I left off, reporting the news of L. U. No. B-333.

Last month yours truly was delighted once again to hear the voice of L. U. No. 567, and through this column permit me to congratulate Brother McKenny on a job well done. I can well remember some years back my pleasure at reading the articles by Mac, which were both inspiring and educational. Last month it was my privilege to attend the twenty-sixth anniversary banquet of L. U. No. 567, and oh boy! what a time! and the eats so ably prepared by members of the ladies' auxiliary to the Central Labor Union were sure tops. Organizer Charles Akers spoke on the growth of the Brotherhood and Utility Co. gains. The committee arranging this affair was headed by none other than the (to use the words of Brother McKenny) magician, Al Russell, assisted by the executive board and officers, President Chester Morsehead, Vice President Johnnie Archambeau, Robert C. Leahy, treasurer; Albert G. McCann, Harold Weston, W. H. Snow, Press Secretary Milo McKenny. Over 200 members attended.

Now to report on L. U. No. 333. Almighty God has removed from our midst Brothers Howard Thompson, Harold Hawkes and James P. Kilmartin. We miss all of these Brothers, and in particular Jim Kilmartin, who served the local as vice president for a number of years, one whom the members looked to for advice in the destiny of the local. I recall our last election when President Philip Place was seriously considering not being a candidate for reelection and along with some of the Brothers Jimmie was asked to accept the nomination, and then the qualities of Jim as a loyal trade unionist came to light in his statement of refusal to run. Said Jimmie:

"It is just as important for a local union to have members on the floor not officers to

assist in promoting the best interests of the Brotherhood." To me those are words that describe the character and sincerity of true devotion.

Charles Foren, line foreman will soon leave for Trinidad and we join with a host of his friends in wishing him a safe journey. Paul Conroy, Jr., has announced his engagement to Dorothy Betters. He was recently transferred from the service crew to street light patrol and I am reliably informed that Uncle Sam has chosen him for examination for federal service. Probably he will have an opportunity of showing those rats from the land of the Rising Sun just what an electrical worker thinks of their cowardly attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

Eathel Hayward is confined at the Maine General Hospital recovering from severe burns suffered as the result of an accident a few weeks ago when his hooks pierced a 4,000 volt cable. By the way, the days are long at the hospital. If you can spare time call in and see him.

The tremendous continued rise in the cost of living is creating much concern to the membership and discussions relative to a new agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Co. will make the meetings commencing in February quite lively. There does not seem to be any doubt that the boys and girls will name a negotiating committee to confer with management on this grave question. Last year we got a 10 per cent raise, and oh boy! a couple of weeks afterward old man H. C. L. had taken it all and then some. Local No. 567 only recently was faced with the same situation and finally settled with the contractors for a flat hourly increase of 22½ cents per hour, and one of the 567 boys said they doubted if that would keep the wolf away from the door very long.

Vic Erickson started to shingle the farm and some of the boys report that the priorities board must have made it difficult to obtain shingles. If you have any to spare remember Vic's place on the Buxton County Road at Patricks Corner. Much obliged, sir.

Brother Albert "Doc" Niles is treating President Place for that back ailment.

William Pride, veteran member of the local, has been pensioned.

Herm Fitch is the proud possessor of a pair of flying boots, whatever they are.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Arbo on their Christmas eve wedding.

Mrs. Lucien Noel has returned home from Queens Hospital and is progressing.

Harry Lowell, Jr., has been transferred from street light patrol to hi-line patrol.

Ray Parker transferred to service truck. Peter Thims, charter member of Local No. 333, was retired last month and the boys from the Forest Avenue Power House tendered him a testimonial dinner at the Roma Cafe.

Dick LeGrow, our financial secretary, has joined the air raid wardens' division of civilian defense.

Maurice Libby has been transferred to the station operating department and assigned to Plum Street Station.

Stephen Gallant, son of Brother Ben Gallant, is now connected with the Cumberland County Power and Light Co. as telephone clerk in the line department, Portland. By the way, he does a very good job overhauling radios.

Eugene Caizzo, fireman at St. John Street, one of our newer members, has been named as delegate to the Central Labor Union. There is still room for three more delegates.

President Place and yours truly were named on a committee to sell Defense Bonds by the pay-roll deduction plan, sponsored by the Cumberland County Power and Light

Company. By the way, have you signed up yet? If not see either President Place or the writer and we will be glad to assist you.

The street lighting department of the Portland division is busy changing over to group replacements. All outlying districts have been changed.

Dick Wilson advises changing your present car to a later model as they are getting scarce and it is impossible to buy a new one under government orders due to the war.

H. E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Editor:

At a recent meeting of L. U. No. 348 I was appointed press secretary, and requested to drop you a line or two from time to time, on current thoughts and practices.

The much-looked-forward-to convention is now a thing of the past, in some ways, and now back to work. A long-range view of the progress of the demand for recognition of organized labor has shown gigantic strides during the past 10 years, but the next 10 will in all probability be epoch-making in every other walk of life, too, so we hope that we are each and every one going to acquit ourselves well and wisely as occasions and opportunities permit. We must either advance or retreat, we can not stand still. The need of still further organization weighs heavily upon us. The electrical industry is daily becoming more and more vital in the life of our domestic, industrial, defensive, and offensive existence. More new faces are appearing among our ranks in "trainloads" from training schools of every specialized description all over the country, yet the supply of experienced men seems to be falling far short of the demands that are about to be put upon it.

In the face of all this there is an appalling lethargy on the part of our organization generally to get these newer men onto our membership lists. Some old timers tell us that this is only a transient boom, that it will not last, that we need not bother our heads about "upstarts and boomers" that are now putting in their appearance, that they are unworthy of our attention, and they tell us all about what "we had to know before we got our sheepskins." Too bad that such fat and self-satisfied marble wonders could not do all the jobs themselves so that they could inherit all the remuneration that they felt that they deserved!

No such attitude will meet the situation now. Electricians, and good electricians, too, will continue to be born, as surely as civilization continues to exist, and they will take their diapers off, too, even if they don't get the old timer's help. Perhaps they are not yet as experienced as you and me, but they are just as intelligent and I hope more so by far. We had better get acquainted because it is they who will have to fill our shoes sooner or later, and maybe sooner.

If we have any faith left in the I. B. E. W. as being an organization that is of any use for much else than making some paid jobs for our officers, let these new men be contacted and brought in as quickly and as soon as possible, or there will be many more men who never heard of the I. B. E. W. than there ever were in that organization. Individual members can do much within the limits of their restrictions, but to be effective a free and independent organizer is the solution, for he has not got "the employer" who can cut off his income in the case that organization is resisted as has been the bitter experience of labor since the beginning. An organizer can get ap-

plications, check up complaints, give service to "man and boss," travel from job to job and render services that only a business representative is in a position to do.

In Alberta there has never been such an urgent need for an organizer, and such a golden opportunity to increase the membership a thousand fold. We regret that the organizer promised at the Calgary convention last September has been forgotten. WE WANT AN ORGANIZER FOR WESTERN CANADA.

We are glad to be able to report to our Brothers that there is and will be much work, particularly for inside wiremen, in Alberta likely for some time, and hope that any of our neighbors who may be in need of such work may be able to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

P. M. MELLETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Never before in history has the working man had a better opportunity, than now offers itself, to present his logic and ideals to the free and civilized world. The utmost effort must be put into our plans and actions to defeat the forces of oppression and regimentation that seek to destroy what has been gained by us in the way of social legislation in the past few years.

Yes, this is labor's war in more ways than one. When the high pressure brokers, the dollar-a-year pip-squeaks and the flag-waving profiteers have failed, and they have, miserably, those in authority turn to labor for support. Let us give it to them, wholeheartedly and loyally so that when the victory is won we can say that was our war, this is our peace, these are the things we want.

After the last war we were told that that was the war to end all wars, to be followed by a full dinner pail and a job for everyone. What happened was, crops on the farm were ploughed under while people lined up for government grants of bread and milk, the middle man bought stocks at fabulous prices which collapsed at a pre-arranged signal and wages and conditions were lowered to "give more men work." All that came about because we as labor men allowed it to happen. *They did it before, don't let them do it again.*

Our members in the United States are more fortunate than Canadian Brothers in their selection of labor representation in the council chambers of the country. Various members of the Brotherhood spoke at our international convention, men who had been chosen for government posts of great responsibility, yet they found time to offer advice and counsel to those who had supported them for years. In Canada the hardest man to convince of your good faith and need of advancement is the man whom we pick to represent us in government or municipal bodies. Once again I say, we must be on guard all the time.

Now for a little local gossip. The local had its ball on January 9 in the King Edward Hotel, and what's more, nobody threw anything in anybody's chowder. In other words, a grand time was had by all. In fact, I am told confidentially, that Brother Shaw let his hair down and took off his girdle and really let go, and what is more he—Oh, pshaw, skip it.

Brother Bridgeman had a blackout all his own. Here's how it happened. He was walking by the orchestra just as the trombone player reached for a low note and he got hit in the eye with the end of the tuba. Well, it could happen!

Mrs. Williams did a swell job on the accordion, and the wedding party some of

the folks went to after the dance must have been a honey, because we had to 'phone for Eddie Saker at the hotel at noon the following day.

To lend the proceedings an international flavour, Mr. and Mrs. Ingles attended from London along with Brothers Armstrong, Carey and Jarratt and their ladies from Hamilton.

According to my notes J. Nutland wasn't there. Oh, well, next time I'll get a wheelchair with ball bearings in it.

Many thanks to the following for the many useful prizes awarded at the dance: Masco Electric; Canadian Westinghouse; Superior Electric; Regent Electric; Art Electric; Consolidated Dealers; Canadian National Exhibition, and Maple Leaf Gardens.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

We note with disappointment the word coming from the executive council of the C. I. O. that they are abolishing the so-called peace committee and are formally rejecting further negotiations with the A. F. of L. to bring about labor unity.

Today we have two labor organizations, and nothing is going to be done toward uniting the labor movement at this time when we are in the midst of a fight to maintain our very existence. It seems to this correspondent that in the very near future we will in all probability have three labor movements within our ranks.

John L. Lewis (isolationist and late America Firster) and incidentally a professional Roosevelt-hater, will, now that he has practically been given his walking papers by the C. I. O., in all probability attempt to form another labor movement of his own. The United Mine Workers under Lewis have at the present time 30 organizers attempting to organize the farmers of the nation, notwithstanding the fact that the C. I. O. already has a union in the field, the United Agricultural and Cannery Workers. Lewis is banking on the membership of his United Mine Workers, together with what he can organize in the ranks of the farmers, along with his brother Denny's United Construction Workers, to form his new labor movement.

The next few months should bring some startling revelations concerning some A. F. of L. bigshots who were lending a sympathetic ear to Lewis and his peace proposals.

I see where our old friend, Congressman Vinson, has once again blasted labor unions with the charge that unions are profiteering from the war. He suggests that due to the fact that union treasuries have built up considerable over the past year and a half, it indicates profiteering. He does not mention the fact that many union treasuries were almost depleted not so long ago due to the fact that they were caring for their membership who were without employment, paying disability, sickness, old age pension and death benefits. It is only during times of prosperity when we can build up our funds in anticipation of another rainy day, and for this foresight we are called war profiteers by the like of Vinson.

The war has made plenty of profiteers but not in the ranks of labor. How about the companies making 200 and 300 per cent on their contracts, and the dollar a year men whose companies, with which they are still connected, secure millions of dollars in defense contracts, all on fixed fee basis? In some cases salaries and wages of men engaged in private contracts were charged to government contracts. What we need is more investigations of manufacturers and contractors engaged in defense work, and fewer at-

tempts to discredit labor in the eyes of the American public.

With the exception of the men in our armed forces, labor has the greatest part to play in winning this war. It will not be an easy war. Many people are overconfident and do not fully appreciate the supreme effort necessary to bring forth victory. With all our preparedness program, when the Axis struck they found us not ready. We were short of planes, tanks, ships, and almost everything to fight with. Every delay in producing additional war material is disastrous because it means new defeats, and defeats mean the lives of American boys, to say nothing of the possible loss of the Philippines and Singapore, together with the Near East.

The months ahead are crucial for labor as well as industry. Every possible plant and industry must be turned over to war production. We have seen what has happened in the automobile industry, all civilian production being stopped. In all it is estimated that some 300,000 workers must be shifted from civilian to war production.

The Axis has a big start on us which must be overcome. The present production program calls for the cooperation of every worker and every employer within our country. To accomplish this end both management and labor must be given full recognition in all future government labor and industry boards. It is estimated that 5,000,000 are now employed in war industries, which will increase to 11,500,000 by the end of 1942, and by the end of 1944 will exceed 20,000,000. It will be the task of labor to speed the transfer of workers from private industry to war work by aiding in the retraining period which in many cases may be necessary.

Just a thought as to wages. The cost of living is advancing at the present time better than 1 per cent per month; since last year better than 12 per cent. Now if wages don't advance there will be a general lowering of our standard of living. I advocate the insertion of a general clause in all agreements with employers, providing for an automatic increase at such time as Labor Department figures show an increase of living costs of, say, 3 or 5 per cent.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

Activity in this quaint old southern city is, we might say, on the rebound. This local union's officers and our genial business manager are up to their ears in negotiations with new contractors. This is being done from a building trades standpoint and justly so.

The joint Kentucky, Tennessee Building Trades committee handling the Wolf Creek project has returned from the capital city. As one member of the committee told me, the usual routine of red tape has to take its course, but they expect an agreement along the TVA pattern. We wish to extend to Kentucky building crafts our sincere and deep sympathy over the loss of a tried and true friend of organized labor, Brother DeMoss, who died while attending the above conference.

The instructors of our apprentice training classes appeared before our Supreme Court three weeks ago for approval of a new scheme of instruction. Approval was granted without a nay and was approved by the regular meeting. Lessons have already arrived and were given the once over last Monday night. Our apprentices all appear enthusiastic and willing to give up two nights per week for their own and the local union's benefit. Much credit and praise must go to Brother Herman Potts, Brother Russell Stansell and the various city and state committees.

You may see by these previous paragraphs that Local No. B-429 doesn't stand back when there's work to be done and mechanics needed. Our all-out effort is yours, Mr. President. We of Local No. B-429 appreciate the radiogram sent our great President by our international president, Brother Ed J. Brown.

Brother J. B. ("Jinx") Jenkins is back in town after an absence of some seven months. Jinx figured he would get a much needed rest, but the business manager found that he couldn't. Brother Wilson ("Marble Top") Prowse is back in the service of his country. How ya, boy. The one and only J. O. ("Jim") Boyd, our president, is back in town for a while, having completed his duties at the Milan ordnance plant.

Last minute headlines tell us that Business Manager and Mrs. T. P. Loftis are the proud parents of a seven pound baby girl. We are informed Brother Curley McMillian is the lucky winner of a quart of Ballentine's Scotch.

More news next month.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO. Editor:

Can the I. B. E. W. members help in national defense? Yes. How? By keeping the kilowatts on the march. I understand that we here in America now can produce 55 million kilowatts, more than Germany, Japan and Italy all combined. That does mean something to national defense. Without it how could we build our airplanes, tanks and battleships? About 80 per cent of our factories use electricity to turn their wheels. I understand that about 7 per cent of their power is furnished by government plants and about 5 per cent by municipal plants. The rest of it is furnished by privately-owned plants. We as members of the I. B. E. W. can do our part by maintaining the lines and motors that are vital to national defense, also by the construction of new lines to army camps and other governmental plants.

There has just recently been an army camp built in this jurisdiction. It is Fort Leonard Wood, which called for a line to it from the Union Electric Company's line. This was constructed ahead of schedule. Another camp in Louisiana has lines finished ahead of schedule. With lines all over the country like they are now most places can be served in adequate time. Of course another goal is to do this work safely and without interruption. This war will be won by the nation that can produce the materials for war.

So, Brothers, let's go all out for defense, also let's not forget our Brothers who will back us up by carrying the guns, flying the planes and sailing the ships. Our part is just a little part in comparison to what they will have to suffer. Brotherhood and endurance will do many things, so let's go hand in hand with our Brothers over there.

W. D. BUTLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-495, WILMINGTON, N. C. Editor:

Greetings from the seacoast at Wilmington, N. C. Local Union No. B-495 is still doing business at the same old stand. All of our members are working on defense jobs that are vital to defense of our country, and all the boys say we are going to lick hell out of them by doing things instead of talking about them.

Our new agreement has been signed by all of the contractors of this city excusing one, and he says he will sign soon. The new agreement calls for a wage increase of 12½c and

25c per hour for journeymen and 20c for helpers. Which brings up the journeymen to \$1.12½ or \$1.25 per hour and helpers to 62½c and 87½c per hour. Not bad considering what was being paid in this locality.

I want to take this opportunity to tell all of our members who are working in the jurisdiction of other local unions, buy all the stamps and bonds you can, as often as you can. Let's get the guns and other implements of war made as fast and as quickly as we can. Let's win this war by doing, instead of waiting to see what is going to happen next. Remember Pearl Harbor; they didn't wait for us, We can't afford to wait for them.

Yours truly was elected as business manager of the local, out of a clear sky, and I have only one more job to do, since I was only secretary and treasurer of the local before. Now I have been named on the city committee by the state administrator of the Defense Savings staff to promote the sale of defense bonds and stamps in our city. So now I have one more job to do. And so help me I am going to do it.

All members who are working in the jurisdiction of this local have turned in their names to the local defense council to help out in the event we are needed for rescue squads and any other way we can be of service to the local defense council, in the event the enemy decides to try at our city. We hope nothing happens, but we are not taking any chances.

Does anyone know how to get the members out to the regular meetings? If so, please advise.

R. B. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Up here in this bastion of the North American continent we are at present experiencing conditions that we have never witnessed before. Due to the great outlay for defense purposes undertaken jointly by the United States and Canada, we no longer see 70,000 people, or 25 per cent of our population, on the dole—dole in this case meaning relief received from the government. This relief amounted to approximately 6 cents daily, not given in the coin of the realm but composed of essential foodstuffs. Relative to this figure one can quite easily see that those unfortunates affected had no bed of roses nor did they live the life of Riley. What with all sorts of work in and around the different defense and offense projects, this percentage has been drastically reduced, and consequently our people are walking a little more erect.

Much as we hate to say it, Davenport's article, "Hell on Ice," which appeared in Collier's Magazine last year—at the time of writing—had a lot of truth in it. We presume that that's what made so many of our pseudo "big shots" boil over, and so become a nuisance to a lot of editors.

Members of Local No. 512 are feeling justly proud of the fact that Brother A. G. Duggan has been selected to serve his government. He, as labor's representative, is to help plan and then formulate the means of rehabilitating men upon their demobilization from the armed forces, the merchant marine and the forestry corps. We wish him every success, and we have every confidence that he has but to ask for our cooperation as a whole to find the answer 100 per cent.

Brother A. Taylor is still on the convalescent list. There is one thing that has deepened our respect for him, and that is the "critter's" nerve and aplomb. Yes, sir, Arch has plenty of what it takes—"Long life to ye, me boy."

We are sorry to report the illness of Brother T. Colford, who has recently been conveyed to St. John's for a diagnosis and treatment. His stomach seems to be the culprit. Tom, being an old seaman, took no chances, but sought a safe haven in the storm. This last sentence of ours may occasion some comment in this neighborhood, but we imagine that we shall weather the breeze. By the same token certain conditions prevailing hereabouts should be looked into and remedied. It can be done, if all the members of the different trade unions became united in action, and demanded a showdown. It is worthy of note that at Corner Brook—another paper-town—people can, and do, get competent advice and treatment, with a minimum of delay and a maximum of service. Why should not the same state of affairs exist here?

Brother W. Nugent sustained a very painful accident quite recently. Bill, who was wending his way to work, slipped on the ice which coated the roads and broke his arm. After donning our old school tie, we take the liberty of informing the powers in office, that the commodity known as sand is quite cheap, very plentiful and easily procurable.

Congratulations to Brother W. D. Penney. Bill has recently successfully passed an I. C. S. power house electric course. Nice going, Bill.

The first of a new year has rolled around and our executive are about to contact those in power for an increase in wages for all Brothers who merit the same. This shows that there are some who have not yet given up the ship (deep thought required on that one) or are there?

We think it advisable to stress our president's remarks about fluorescent lighting which he made recently at one of our meetings. Brother Paul was quite right, my lads, so govern yourselves accordingly.

"BLACKOUT."
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-520, AUSTIN, TEXAS

Editor:

We have been absent from these pages for awhile but will try to put in our appearance more often from now on.

Our business manager, Harry Bernhard, tells me that rumors are flying thick and fast about work down here. Men are writing, calling, and even coming here to get work. There is nothing going on that we don't have plenty of men to handle at present but when additional men are needed, nearby business managers will be contacted.

We have been busy for the past several years and are just winding up with the building of four dams on the Colorado River, in Texas, and transmission lines to interconnect these dams and connect with the existing private utilities. This organization is called the Lower Colorado River Authority, a state agency created for flood control, irrigation and low cost power production.

In this set-up there are: Buchanan with 25,000 KVA of generating capacity, a 115 foot head, and 992,000 acre-feet of storage in the lake; Inks with 12,500 KVA generating capacity, 60 foot head, and a very small water storage in the lake; Marshall Ford with 75,000 KVA generating capacity, 140 foot head, and 2,000,000 acre-feet of water storage in the lake; and Austin with 15,000 KVA generating capacity, 61 foot head, and a very small storage in the lake. These four dams with power houses cost a total of about \$42,782,000.

This program included the building of 264 miles of 138 KVA, about 100 miles of 69 KV of new lines, and one new switching and transforming station, all of which cost about \$3,000,000. Also the rehabilitation of around 500 miles of 69 KV lines and 24 high-voltage

step-down substations which were bought from private utilities. There was about \$650,000 spent on this rehabilitation program. And we are glad to report that this construction and rehabilitation work has been 100 per cent I. B. E. W. But the operation division is another story; after a tough fight the operation division was brought into the I. B. E. W. in March, 1941, and as yet there has been no agreement signed. The Lower Colorado River Authority being a state agency has made it difficult for the men to negotiate and at present it looks like some tough sledding. The outcome, of course, will depend upon the individual workman, whether or not he wants job security plus the other benefits. He must remember that it takes time to accomplish worthwhile things. Hope to have more favorable reports on this score later.

You read in the December issue of the WORKER about cooperation between REA and I. B. E. W.; well, we are happy to have placed two of our Brothers, Jack Huddleston and Ed Nauert, with REA to work with REA-Coops of Texas and New Mexico in a safety and job training program.

We deeply regret the loss in December of our Brother, W. O. Stipp, who was burned by 12 KV while building a new 69/12 KV substation at Kerrville, Texas. This has been the only serious accident during the entire building program of the Lower Colorado River Authority.

In the December issue of the WORKER no doubt you saw where our ladies have organized an auxiliary. Well, boys, it is a good idea. The first meeting night they served us with coffee and cookies, then came along with a Christmas party. I have talked with several of them and it looks like they really mean business. Luck to them.

"Buy Defense Bonds," that is what we have been doing. Just bought \$10,000 worth of them.

BUCK BAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Well, Brothers, so much has happened in the last few weeks that it seems like a dream, but it's far from one. War has changed the picture, and the public figures in Washington who are always trying to hatch up something to bog down the greatest thing this nation has ever had, labor, now have finally realized what we represent. Back in the days of the depression, we were just obstacles. If these so-called smart boys had listened to the greatest President this country ever had, I'm sure that the shape of the world as it is today would be somewhat different. How often this situation has been repeated! Even in the beginning of our great defense program, these so-called defense mogul manufacturers would not start or budge until their profits were guaranteed by the government. Now if this is patriotism, then I do not know how to spell the word.

The President says we will win the war, and I know he is right, for organized labor will back him up with all we have and then some more. There never has been a man so willing to help, not only for ourselves but the world at large, and this is what our country will do and the world is looking to us to show them the way. Organized labor is not a greedy or selfish organization, but one welded together to uplift and to expand and to see that his Brother is well taken care of and treated right.

The laboring people of the British Empire so far have managed to keep all of their provisions and labor laws intact, regardless of the hardships and sufferings they have gone through, and that, my Brothers, is the

main theme and object I'm trying to impress upon you here. We must not lose our heads but be on the alert at all times. Even in war there are men who will try to fool you, who will shout patriotism and duty, and at the same time are ready to chop down all that is sacred and dear to our labor movement.

The defense program in our state is something else to bear watching. The leaders, ready to perform the task and to carry out orders that are given them are on the job, but lo and behold, gentlemen, reading down the list the same old political outfit is present again grabbing all the soft jobs that call for authority. These old fogies lap this up like milk, for this is right down their alley. Sad but true, they know how to pull the strings and here you see them sitting right on top of the bags. I personally hate to see such people trying to lead when their qualifications are so poor, when we have such good material for these jobs. When you have dictators in your state this is what you have to put up with until you blast it out. May the watchword for the year of 1942 and the years to come until the horrors of war have ceased, be one of loyalty to this nation and the nations combined to stop the slaughter. And to the organizations to which you belong, be a blessing of good health, so that you, wherever you are, can carry on your work to the fullest extent. May I say again, work the limit for the freedom and the peace that this nation enjoys.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-654 may well be proud of the school for apprentices, operated and maintained by the local.

Only those members who have acted as teachers or those who have attended classes as observers can appreciate what has been done in the past and what is still being done to educate and train our apprentices for their future life work.

Great praise is due Brother John Leisenring, chairman of the examining board, for his excellent work as dean of the school. His methods of instructing the young and inexperienced; his unlimited patience and desire to help, have endeared him to these young men who someday will carry the burden of union activity.

We are sure that the future will prove that the time spent in our classroom will pay dividends to those who have taken full advantage of the teaching and training so willingly offered by men who are always at the service of those who really want to learn.

The school board are now preparing a practical course in the installation and maintenance of fluorescent lighting.

This course, we believe, will be of great value to our apprentices and young journeymen. A complete installation of dual and single units will be on display. Fundamentals of this system of lighting will be explained leading up to the proper procedure of maintaining and "trouble shooting" of finished installations.

The apprentices are looking forward to this course of instruction with much anticipation and we are confident of 100 per cent attendance during the entire course.

Our local is enjoying the most prosperous times since our beginning, due to the all-out war effort. In our observation we have found our members and those members from other locals working in our territory are giving their best at all times in support of the government program. This is the true spirit of Americanism—the only ism that deserves recognition in these United States. The one big job that faces us all is to win the war,

the sooner the better, as there will be little pleasure and no peace of mind until this is accomplished.

The Anti-aircraft and Field Artillery at Coatesville are well represented by tall story tellers. It's a toss-up between Elmer Downey and Dave South of the Field Artillery; and Bill Hinkle and Baker of the Anti-aircraft. We propose a contest with Al Smith and Ben Reilly as judges. Pappy Pierce has been in the dog house since he came on the Coatesville job.

We welcome Johnny Eilerson and Tex Madden back. They surely know a good outfit.

Been wondering where Bill Jolly has his anchor down. Also Johnny Wynn, Buck Cordle, "Rosey" Roseman, Harry Smith, Harry Lenicker, George Boos and "Reds" McCormick.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

It has come to our attention from the columns of the National Observer that, "Almost czaristic control over the labor supply of the United States would be vested in a 'Man Power Mobilization Board' dominated by New Deal officials," under a scheme advanced by several of F. D. R.'s coworkers.

It has provoked such a furious battle behind the scenes that the President has shunted it aside for the present. The proposed agency would consist of Secretaries Knox, Stimson and Perkins, Social Security Administrator McNutt, OPM-er Sidney Hillman, Civil Service Chairman Mitchell and Civil Defense Director LaGuardia.

The article goes on to say, the ring leaders are McNutt, Madam Perkins and Sidney Hillman. The board would have authority to remake the industrial map of the U. S., if granted the control set forth embodying the plan. The department would be empowered to shift employees from one factory to another, even moving them to distant sections of the country.

There is a proposal whereby American workers might be forced to transfer to firms operating in Canada or other allied nations. They would decide whether a person was more valuable in public life or private. It recommends that many union practices be eliminated or modified.

Insiders who have seen the McNutt-Perkins-Hillman outline declare that it would mean the end of private industry in the United States. In advancing this idea the memo declares that "The need for policy co-ordination of all man power recruitments is endorsed by the fact that in Great Britain the Minister of Labor and the National Service is responsible for the registration of persons called up for military and for industry."

The men of labor in Britain are not in the hands of politicians. On the contrary they are in the hands of labor leaders with their head, Ernest Bevin, as Minister of Labor. Bevin is a labor leader of many years standing and has the respect and loyalty of his people. Every right of labor in England is respected and no changes in their status are made without their permission. In some things labor in England has gained more rights during the war than they enjoyed during peace time, and they have a greater share in government than labor in the United States.

In these days we must be ever on the alert. There are those who place every obstacle in our path and then carry their misrepresentations into Washington to certain Senators, who in turn seem to think they are doing their patriotic duty in blaring these misrepresentations to the news columns of the country.

If these men will spend their energy in helping unify the country, instead of trying to make a scape goat of organized labor, it will be better for all concerned. We are sure no apologies will ever have to be made in our behalf. We are giving of our blood, our money, our labor and our skill—as our privilege. But in the very name of the liberty we are fighting for, let us be under control of our leaders and not politicians, and give us a larger share in our government.

TED WILLIAMSON,
President.

L. U. NO. 692, BAY CITY, MICH.

Editor:

Today we are at war. This war, caused by the paganistic acts of a race built up of paganistic ideals, must be fought. We Americans, whether we carry a gun or not, are all essential cogs in the machine that will bring ultimate victory.

Be it resolved: That Local Union No. 692, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, play their essential part and cooperate fully toward that end, victory.

H. FRED NITSCHKY,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

It has been a long time since Local No. 716 had an article in the WORKER. Our new president requested a volunteer, so here goes.

Nearly all of our boys made a big year in 1941 and will help Uncle Sam whip the Japs by paying a large income tax in March.

We had more work here in 1941 than in the history of No. 716. We finished four army camps; two good jobs in Texas City, Shell Refinery job, Humble Oil Refinery job, and have men yet on the large chemical plant at Freeport, shipyard plant of the Hughes Tool Co., steel mill and several smaller jobs.

Lots of our boys are happy over the extra \$1 per day they are to receive on all new jobs this year. Through the efforts of our committee our contractors granted us the increase, due to the increase in living costs. This increase applies only to new work which brings our scale to \$1.62½ per hour.

Work here at the present is a little slow, due mostly to the weather and the holidays. We have had some pretty cool weather for Houston, but it has warmed up now, and looks like we are due for our early rains.

Our shipyard here is getting along to a big

start and we think from the new contracts that have just been let in Washington that Houston will get its share of ship building.

We are still trying to reach an agreement with the Houston Shipbuilding Co., which so far has been unfair to our local.

We had our trial blackout last Monday night and it was agreed by all it was a success. The county was blacked out on the same night and that also was a large job, as there are so many oil flares burning.

Hope this will do this time for a new press secretary.

W. H. ("BILLY") FOSTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

"Remember Pearl Harbor"—That slogan will go down in history with other famous slogans such as "Remember the Maine" and "Make the world safe for democracy." The ruthless and atrocious manner in which Japan attacked the United States, at a time when the State Department was endeavoring to work out some solution to the problems of the Far East in a peaceable way, is a challenge to every American, young and old, to preserve that priceless heritage which our forefathers bought so dearly with their blood. We Americans value freedom very highly and I am sure every loyal American will do his or her part to see this war to the right and only finish—victory for the Allies!

This war, like all wars, has to be fought by soldiers on the firing line and soldiers on the industrial line. The two together make a team invincible and mighty hard to beat. Either one dares not fail the other because if labor fails, the army becomes an army without arms; if the army fails, labor becomes workers without reward. The two must work together as a unit in order that this great nation of ours shall remain free.

I am proud to announce that Local Union No. B-723 has not only pledged its all-out cooperation to the President in this emergency, but has proceeded to purchase large quantities of U. S. Defense Bonds. Every one of our members has pledged himself to participate in the local civilian defense set up, which I believe will prove very effective in dealing with sabotage.

All of Fort Wayne's defense plants are humming day and night, turning out much-needed defense materials. The recently completed Studebaker gear factory is now under full production; and construction of the new General Electric super-charger plant is on a



Linemen of the Fort Wayne City Light and Power, members of L. U. No. B-723. Every member of the local has pledged his services in the civilian defense organization.

24-hour basis. This huge factory is scheduled to be completed and in production by not later than July 1, 1942.

We are very happy to know at this time that Brother Jack Gibson, who was seriously injured some time ago, has returned from Indianapolis, where he underwent a very successful treatment, and at the present time his condition is much improved.

The untimely death of Brother John Hughes is deeply regretted by all members of Local No. B-723 and his family is extended our sincere, heartfelt sympathy.

Our apprentice school, administered so ably by our very capable educational committee, is in its second term of the year. Classes are held three nights a week at the Central High School, the Home Telephone and City Light companies' warehouses. We are very proud of our school, now in its second year, since it has proved to be so very beneficial to apprentices who have taken courses.

WAYNE T. KEPLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

It has been several months since I have had anything to say, but here goes. If you will remember, in my last letter I stated, no more bragging (Brother Martin, Local No. 80, please note), but that my next few letters would deal with some pet peeves of the boys in and around this defense-crazed section. Since that time the "Yellow Aryans" have done their stuff and that spiked some of my guns. I still believe those peeves of ours are justified, but some of them are not important enough to mess with until we set the "Rising Sun."

However, I must take off for a short space on some of the sins committed in the name of national defense. We are now being paid by government check, calling for untold inconveniences and in numerous cases, downright trouble on the part of some very loyal citizens.

Sometime ago an allies' "battlewagon" was here being repaired, via lend-lease, and navy yard employees were forbidden to smoke on the job, while the ship's own crew members could smoke. I could go on, but I think you get the point. We don't question the right of the powers-that-be to promulgate and put into effect these curtailments of our privileges, but we do question the wisdom of such a course. We, perforce, must abstain from doing these things, but we also must resent to a certain degree having so to do.

I truly believe that due to the united stand behind our President, of all our Brothers, that we should not be treated like puling infants. I believe that all organized labor has demonstrated its loyalty in no uncertain terms, by agreeing to hold in abeyance "for the duration" all disputes, jurisdictional squabbles, strikes, etc., and settle these differences by arbitration when connected with the defense industries. I believe that in return we should be treated as one of those carrying the load, and not as one of those forced into line in self defense. I believe that we should be given credit for working 12 to 18 hours daily (and I just pulled 16 hours last night) instead of being referred to as overtime pay-boys.

But why go on? Maybe I have already said too much. One last beef and I'm through.

It strikes me that the sale of Defense Bonds could be made much more convenient to the public. Here in Norfolk, two men who are about ready to retire for age, hold down the bonds window and on more than one occasion my wife has gone through a long, slow-moving line at the window, only to find out they had no bonds left or only \$1,000 ones. Since I had no mint like that to turn

over to her, she couldn't buy one. A simple card over the window stating "No Bonds Available" would have saved her disposition and that of others like her.

O. W. HERR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We did "Remember the Maine" and now we won't forget "Pearl Harbor."

Americans have rallied to the call and at this time of peril to our great country our President has requested great numbers of planes, tanks and guns. Labor will respond to our President's request in numbers so great that no nation on the face of the earth will be able to surpass this production. "We can do it, and we will do it." We boys in the railroad shop intend to "Keep 'em Rolling." Yes, we will "Remember Pearl Harbor."

I am enclosing a letter telling of voluntary donations taken in S. A. L. Railway shops, Jacksonville, Fla., sent to the President to use as he sees fit for national defense.

Brother John Railey, our committeeman, handled the list for our department and it went over 100 per cent.

Brother Fletcher paid us a nice visit on the ninth and attended the meeting. Boys, I can tell you right now you had better keep those dues paid up.

One of our boys, H. J. Ricketts, pulled off his overalls and exchanged them for one of Uncle Sam's sailor suits. Good luck, Junior. We hope it won't take long to do the job. Hurry back!

Yours for Victory!

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-927, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

"Any bonds today? Here comes the freedom man," and at the regular meeting on January 5, 1942, the members of Local No. B-927 voted to purchase a \$500 defense bond, and we really are proud of our investment.

As this is our first letter, we just wanted Uncle Sam to have a part in our introduction to the Journal since he has become the minute man in every American eye, and as each of our hearts is ever beating toward the triumph of the Army, Navy, and Marines.

Since our organization last spring, we have obtained a closed shop, and we are moving upward at a steady and cooperative pace. We have lost one member in death, the late Brother Joe Larue.

Many of our boys are marching along for Uncle Sam, and I'm glad to say that we had some volunteers. We should have, living in the "Volunteer State."

It's really wonderful to see how Americans cooperate and how they work to keep the wheels turning for defense. So we hope, as Local No. B-927, to work and prove that when our boys have cleaned up the double-crossers' back yard across the seas the ones who have given up their lives for victory have not died in vain.

CHRISTINE WOLBACH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

It has been a long time since this local has written anything for the JOURNAL. We have had a lot of activity and interesting things to write about, but it seems that no one wants the bother of actually writing up the news. Much of the activity of our local union is not known by those members who have not attended meetings regularly.

Our local has been trying to do its share toward national defense. More than 80 mem-

bers of L. U. No. 953 are now on defense jobs outside of the state of Wisconsin. It is no small job for our office to keep in constant contact with these men and have information available for them at all times regarding another job when the present one ends. There is seldom a day that one or more of the Brothers is not asking for information about work because the job he is on is "about finished."

The local helped the defense program by purchasing Defense Bonds last fall and no doubt, will purchase more in the near future. Many of the individual members have purchased Defense Bonds and the most important part to mention is that some of our members are in the "service."

The December issue of the JOURNAL had lengthy articles about the R. E. A. labor policy and about the agreement signed by our international and the R. E. A. administration at Washington, D. C. The other I. B. E. W. locals in Wisconsin are expecting L. U. No. 953 to take the lead in the R. E. A. field as we already have a majority of the employees of some of the nearby cooperatives as members of our local. This is going to be a big job, but it must not be side-stepped by us simply because it is a big job. We have done big jobs before and expect to continue doing big jobs.

After nearly a year of struggle with a rival organization, we have recently received a decision from the National Labor Relations Board designating the entire system of the Northern States Power Co. as an appropriate bargaining unit. The NLRB does not see fit to break up into separate bargaining units, a large group of employees who have been ably bargaining under the banner of the I. B. E. W.

The work of apportioning the wage increases for the Northern States Power Co. employees is now in progress, so it is important that the employees of that company attend meetings regularly.

We have been negotiating with the Wisconsin Hydro Electric Co. for many months. After making many concessions and compromises in the original demands, final agreement was reached December 10, but when the agreement was typed and presented on December 15, in the exact form as agreed, the company officials insisted on making further changes. One of the ideas they have in mind is to remove from negotiations and arbitration all matters relating to wages and hours. We have learned that the officials of that company are very unreliable. The employees of that company who are members of L. U. No. 953 are a fine bunch of fellows and they know what a real fight for their rights is like.

The inside wiremen branch of this local deserves a lot of credit for sticking closely together in their demands for another wage boost this year.

Our members employed by the Eau Claire Transportation Company have had a long struggle for their wage increase. Their hardships were increased by internal difficulties within the management of that company. However, a small wage increase was obtained, effective January 1, and we were hopeful of another wage increase before many more months pass. Those fellows have seen the necessity of unity among them in the past and as long as this spirit exists, they need not fear the future.

We are trying to get unemployment coverage and Social Security for our members who are employed by municipally-owned utilities, but have had only discouragement so far. It seems strange to us that utility workers should be deprived of these benefits simply because the utility is owned by a

(Continued on page 103)

IN MEMORIAM

Robert T. Moody, L. U. No. B-98

Reinitiated September 4, 1923

Due to the death of our business manager, Robert T. Moody, we submit the following resolution:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst one who devoted his talents and efforts in the interests of Local Union No. 98 and the entire International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas his loss will be keenly felt by his many friends and associates; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 98, in reverence to the memory of Brother Robert T. Moody, will extend their sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

By the Officers and Members of
Local Union No. 98.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Oscar W. (Buck) Burkett, L. U. No. 159

Initiated October 28, 1924

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our Brother, Oscar W. Burkett, who died October 12, 1941; and

Whereas Brother Burkett was for many years a true and faithful member of Local Union No. 159; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a feeling of sadness at having lost a friend and Brother; be it hereby

Resolved, That L. U. No. 159 stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

A. W. BAHR,
H. D. STEVENS,
W. H. SCHNURBUSCH,

Madison, Wis. Committee

Antonio P. Spadoni, L. U. No. 791

Reinitiated August 4, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call to His eternal rest on December 26, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother Antonio P. Spadoni; and

Whereas it is the desire of his Brothers to express our grief to the loved ones left behind, and to extend to them in their hour of trial, our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; that we observe one minute of silent prayer at our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

OTTO MacKINNON,
President,
W. D. ESTERHOOD,
Recording Secretary

Boston, Mass.

James P. Kilmartin, L. U. No. 333

Initiated April 30, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 333, record the passing of our worthy Brother, James P. Kilmartin.

Whereas in the death of Brother Kilmartin our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 333, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR B. NASON,
PHILIP T. PLACE,
JOHN P. DIMMER,

Portland, Maine. Committee

John Riebel, L. U. No. B-2

Initiated September 6, 1918, in L. U. No. 21

Once again death has struck one of L. U. No. B-2's pensioned members, thus it is with sorrow in our hearts that we report the passing of John Riebel.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his beloved family and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, To stand one minute in silence to his memory, to send a copy of these resolutions to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, To drape our charter for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY KIRKENDALL,
HOMER ATCHISON,
DAVID LUND,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Thomas E. Johnson, L. U. No. 794

Initiated October 17, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 794, mourn the passing away of Brother Thomas E. Johnson from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men, offer condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

W. S. McLAREN,
LOUIS GILLES,
OSCAR HENDRICKSON,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Max A. Berkholz, L. U. No. 794

Initiated June 17, 1940, in L. U. No. 902

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 794, mourn the passing away of Brother Max A. Berkholz from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men, offer condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal.

W. S. McLAREN,
LOUIS GILLES,
OSCAR HENDRICKSON,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

W. A. Folzman, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated October 9, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965 record the passing of our late Brother, W. A. Folzman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,
Financial Secretary.

Baraboo, Wis.

Floyd McComb, L. U. No. 348

Initiated September 24, 1929

It is with great sorrow that we have to report that the Most High, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother and friend, Floyd McComb, of Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Brother McComb had been ailing for some time, and it was thought that by a change of climate he would be all right again, and he was on his way to get that change when he took a turn for the worse at Spokane, where he passed away on December 8, and was buried there on December 9.

To his widow and family we tender our deepest sympathy; and it is

Resolved, That a copy of this notice be sent to his family, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that this resolution be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent for publication in our Journal.

F. W. KEYTE,
A. PARK,
R. LOSIE,

Calgary, Alberta. Committee

Alderic F. Dragon, L. U. No. B-947

Initiated April 12, 1940

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-947, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Alderic F. Dragon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the members all stand in silent meditation for one minute as a mark of due respect.

EDWARD E. SULLIVAN,

Northampton, Mass. Recording Secretary.

Charles C. Druett, L. U. No. 664

Initiated October 1, 1937

In the sudden death of Brother Charles C. Druett, L. U. No. 664 deeply mourns the loss of a loyal and faithful member.

Whereas it is our desire to extend to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 664, in meeting assembled, stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the family and to our Journal for publication.

J. W. SKELTON,
W. GIBBONS,
P. MAURO,

New York, N. Y. Committee

A. W. Hughey, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated October 4, 1933

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, A. W. Hughey, who passed away December 27, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

FRANK EUTSLER,
HARRY MOORE,
ENSEL DOWNEY,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Walter Retzlaff, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated March 8, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965 record the passing of our late Brother, Walter Retzlaff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Beaver Dam, Wis. Committee

N. R. Lockwood, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated November 15, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965 record the passing of our late Brother, N. R. Lockwood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Beaver Dam, Wis. Committee

B. G. Whiteker, L. U. No. B-785

Initiated January 31, 1936

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. B-785, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother B. G. Whiteker, October 6, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in respectful silence for one minute, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. L. TARVIN,
G. A. FARRIS,

Weleetka, Okla. Committee

Arthur Smith, L. U. No. 421*Reinitiated February 8, 1927*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 421, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

LAWRENCE E. COTTER,
PAUL HAMEL,
PRESTON COLBRATH,

Concord, N. H.

Committee

Edward Geoghan, L. U. No. 466*Reinitiated May 1, 1929*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Geoghan; and

Whereas in his passing L. U. No. 466 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 466, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and express to his wife and relatives our heartiest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. R. MILLER,
L. E. HARDMAN,
M. P. GREENE,

Charleston, W. Va.

Committee

Wilber O. Stipp, L. U. No. B-520*Initiated November 2, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-520, pay our last respects to our Brother Stipp, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Stipp, and a copy to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. M. SMITH,
Recording Secretary

Austin, Texas.

Charles E. High, L. U. No. B-66*Initiated January 9, 1941, in L. U. No. 72*

God, who is Master of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Charles E. High; and

Whereas on behalf of his many friends and Brothers, in their feeble effort to manifest their high esteem for him, and his bereaved wife; it is hereby

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to the Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-66; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-66 be draped for 30 days.

A. J. BANNON,
J. C. EPPERSON,
L. J. ALLINE,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Robert Morris, L. U. No. B-66*Initiated January 6, 1934, in L. U. No. 1141*

It is with deep respect and keen reverence that we mortals bow in respect to the great Almighty who through His kindness and might has taken from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Robert Morris; and

Whereas his many friends and Brothers within the ranks of organized labor have determined to express their feelings of sorrow; and

Whereas Brother Morris left a bereaved mother and sister between each of whom existed love and devotion; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his mother, and a copy be published in the Journal, and a copy be spread over the minutes of L. U. No. B-66, and that the charter be draped for 30 days in an effort to express our deep sympathy.

D. L. McCausey,
W. H. JOHNSTON,
E. M. COX,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Anna Mack, L. U. No. B-713*Initiated November 3, 1941*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the untimely death of Sister Anna Mack; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

FERN EVANS,
ROSE KELLER,
CATHERINE WYSE,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Joseph Rich, L. U. No. 65*Reinitiated April 3, 1936*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, record the passing of our late Brother, Joseph Rich; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

T. W. ROBBINS,
GEORGE MARKOFF,
JOE REARDON,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

Louis C. Lindsay, L. U. No. 202*Initiated May 20, 1935, in L. U. No. 18*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Louis Lindsay; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

ROBERT MARTIN,
E. M. SMITH,
G. L. PICKLE,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Alonzo Finch, L. U. No. 1249*Initiated September 22, 1941*

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. 1249, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden death of Brother Alonzo Finch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in respectful silence for one minute and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

CLAUDE W. EVANS,
JAMES W. BERRIGAN,
CLAUDE T. KENNEDY,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee

Elmer M. Rowland, L. U. No. 202*Initiated September 1, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Elmer Rowland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. MORONI,
M. L. LARSEN,
G. L. PICKLE,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

George W. Shoemaker, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated September 30, 1937*

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother, George W. Shoemaker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROY CAMERER,
PATRICK H. COONEY,
A. J. FAHRENKROG,

East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

William Read, L. U. No. B-309*Reinitiated August, 1914, in L. U. No. 605*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-309, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother William Read; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days.

ROY CAMERER,
PATRICK H. COONEY,
A. J. FAHRENKROG,

East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Howard W. McPike, L. U. No. B-65*Initiated October 12, 1910, in L. U. No. 185*

Again the angel of death has visited us, removing from the activities of this life and summoning to that unknown land, our respected and honored Brother, Howard W. McPike; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a zealous and loyal Brother whose devotion to his ideals and principles marked him as worthy the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother, our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

WALTER W. GOULD,
A. R. FELIX,
JOHN R. CRAWFORD,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

Joe Larue, L. U. No. B-927*Initiated June 12, 1941*

For the first time death has struck L. U. No. B-927 in the death of one of our charter members. It is with the deepest sorrow and regret in our hearts that we report the sudden death of our friend and beloved Brother, Joe Larue.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones left behind and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we observe one minute of silence in his memory at our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to our late Brother's family as a testimonial of our sympathy.

HAZEL STANSBERRY,

Knoxville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary

Fred Lineback, L. U. No. B-34*Initiated May 15, 1911*

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. B-34, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Fred Lineback, December 1, 1941, at Freeport, Texas (Brother Lineback was a charter member of L. U. No. B-34); therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal; and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

HOWARD C. LUPTON,
W. H. BURNS,
CHARLES A. REEVES,

Peoria, Ill.

Committee

Charles Lolio, L. U. No. 210*Initiated July 30, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Charles Lolio, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy to this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Charles Lolio, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

E. W. JONES,
W. K. GILBERT,
GEORGE GRANT,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Committee

Donald Sims, L. U. No. 725*Initiated May 5, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 725, record the passing of our Brother, Donald Sims; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM PAYTON,

Terre Haute, Ind.

Financial Secretary

Sam Taylor, L. U. No. 116*Initiated May 5, 1924*

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we record the death of Brother Sam Taylor, who died December 18, 1941.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. E. BURKS,

GENE KINDERDINE,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Committee

E. H. Taylor, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated July 2, 1903 in L. U. No. 103*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of Brother E. H. Taylor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

HENRY DIGMAN,

M. C. CALDWELL,

JAMES ALTIC,

East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

C. B. Henderson, L. U. No. 116*Initiated September 10, 1935*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 116, record the death, December 10, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, C. B. Henderson.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

IRA MILLER,

ROBERT KENDERDINE,

D. P. RUBY,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Committee

William Frost, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated July 2, 1918*

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our true and devoted Brother, William Frost; and

Whereas our late brother was a loyal member of L. U. No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Frost in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,

OWEN MORAN,

HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Bert Steinert, L. U. No. B-657*Initiated March 20, 1939*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-657, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the death, December 14, 1941, of our late Brother, Bert Steinert, Jr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. B-657 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and to his parents our sympathy, and by draping our charter for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and to his parents, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. F. MANETH,

H. HINSEY,

R. O. WOMBACHER,

Jerome, Ariz.

Committee

T. J. Comer, L. U. No. 80*Reinitiated September 16, 1941*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 80, record the passing of our friend and Brother, T. J. Comer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members shall stand in silent meditation for one minute as a mark of due respect.

M. P. MARTIN,

E. M. MOORE,

H. A. TARRALL,

Norfolk, Va.

Committee

E. V. McCoy, L. U. No. 271*Initiated December 19, 1938*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 271, mourn the passing of Brother E. V. McCoy from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men offer condolence to his family; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal.

GUY E. SHEFFIELD,

CHARLES E. SHAPPEL,

J. W. BROWN,

F. F. STUDEBAKER,

Wichita, Kans.

Committee

John Hughes, L. U. No. B-723*Initiated October 30, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-723, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, John Hughes; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

HERBERT BOND,

ROY DALE,

WILLIAM KAPPEL,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Committee

Patrick B. Sweeney, L. U. No. 50*Initiated October 20, 1911, in L. U. No. 283*

We, the members of L. U. No. 50, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of our departed friend and loyal Brother, Patrick B. Sweeney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his wife and relatives who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

WILLIAM RAY HILL,

A. F. HOUSTON,

L. C. MALONEY,

A. WARR,

Oakland, Calif.

Committee

Herman E. Dahlke, L. U. No. 1147*Initiated July 13, 1921*

Whereas it was the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Herman E. Dahlke, charter member of Local No. 1147; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Dahlke the members of Local No. 1147 sustained the loss of a Brother whose friendship and many virtues were an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 1147, offer to his family and many sorrowing friends our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our International Headquarters, for publication, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRANK R. ANDREWS,

E. W. LIPKY,

R. E. VILLENEUVE,

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Committee

Max Nordoff, L. U. No. B-713*Initiated July 11, 1908*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the death of our departed Brother, Max Nordoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

EMIL EPPLE,

CHARLES KERR,

NELS NELSON,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

W. Fredrick Earehart, L. U. No. B-655*Initiated December 18, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. Fredrick Earehart; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Earehart we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a true and loyal member of Local Union No. B-655; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we, by this writing, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-655, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, W. Fredrick Earehart.

L. W. McDOWELL,

Charlottesville, Va.

President

O. I. Jacobson, L. U. No. B-77*Initiated July 3, 1917*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77 record the death of Brother O. I. Jacobson; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

T. A. ARNOLD,

C. E. VAN HULLE,

A. G. FISHER,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Paul Zion, L. U. No. B-9*Reinitiated July 23, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Paul Zion; and Whereas in the death of Brother Zion L. U. No. B-9 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Zion, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. E. BODEKER,

RAY JACOT,

WILLIAM SHERBONDY,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Victor H. Hugel, Sr., L. U. No. 41*Initiated June 7, 1927*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 41, record the untimely death of our friend and Brother, Victor H. Hugel, Sr.; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Victor H. Hugel, Sr., we realize the loss of both a good friend and a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 41, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

ERNEST V. LARKIN,

WILLIAM P. FISHER,

GEORGE L. WIETIG,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	R. L. C. Hubble	\$1,000.00
77	H. H. Taylor	1,000.00
46	A. L. Turpen	1,000.00
77	G. C. Smith	1,000.00
38	D. Murray	1,000.00
704	M. Stapleton	1,000.00
164	O. L. Weiss	1,000.00
164	G. P. Rosin	1,000.00
40	J. H. Buchanan	1,000.00
82	G. D. Congdon	825.00
226	D. C. Bennett	475.00
520	W. O. Stipp	650.00
1249	R. R. Oldfield	300.00
B-357	Earl C. Dosch	1,000.00
791	Anthony P. Spadoni	475.00
619	Edward C. Hoffman	475.00
134	Wm. Luedtke	1,000.00
686	N. Mowery	1,000.00
18	H. C. McDonald	300.00
296	Ora A. Keith	1,000.00
333	J. P. Kilmartin	1,000.00
26	A. J. Frank	475.00
3	Jos. Schmidt	1,000.00
379	B. B. Mills	475.00
26	J. W. Byrnes	1,000.00
186	C. E. Atchison	1,000.00
I. O.	J. D. Wholey	1,000.00
134	D. W. Gutting	1,000.00
465	Hymie Weingard	825.00
134	A. Lurz	1,000.00
702	A. W. Hughey	1,000.00
I. O.	Wm. Frost	1,000.00
1	Geo. Edw. Cull	1,000.00
309	G. W. Shoemaker	825.00
1147	H. E. Dahlke	1,000.00
421	Arthur H. Smith	1,000.00
202	Louis C. Lindsay	1,000.00
657	B. W. Steinert	475.00
I. O.	John H. Boles	1,000.00
323	G. Ropley Stone	1,000.00
I. O.	H. L. Curran	1,000.00
210	C. J. Lolio	825.00
I. O.	H. M. Dalby	1,000.00
I. O.	F. P. Kinsley	1,000.00
474	O. V. Kessner	650.00
466	Edw. Geoghan	1,000.00
I. O.	W. E. Lyons	1,000.00
I. O.	H. P. Kettler	825.00
3	B. Chia	1,000.00
83	E. D. Johnson	1,000.00
912	Daniel Toomey	1,000.00
I. O.	E. T. Hittson	1,000.00
211	G. W. Post	1,000.00
I. O.	P. Sweeney	1,000.00
134	Frank Protiva	1,000.00
2	R. J. McDonough	825.00
309	Wm. Read	1,000.00
124	J. O. Curtis	1,000.00
713	Max Nordoff	1,000.00
786	H. Stransky	650.00
134	Wm. Fay	750.00
I. O.	Joseph Lennon	1,000.00
134	H. C. Mott	1,000.00
31	C. B. Dahl	825.00
I. O.	John Barrett	937.50
846	J. C. Barnett	300.00
794	Thomas E. Johnson	150.00
134	Ben A. Green	150.00
353	Thomas Murrin	1,000.00
213	Victor L. Stauffer	1,000.00
Total		\$60,462.50

RUBBER FAMINE

(Continued from page 75)

can be collected annually for several years at least. This is the largest pile of scrap rubber that could be accumulated in the world. Experts claim rubber can be used three times before it loses its "bounce." Rubber companies are working on a tire of reclaimed rubber which will

probably be good for 10,000 miles. Actually 315,000 tons of reclaimed rubber can be turned out annually, and with proper management this sum can be raised to 350,000 tons a year.

A third possible source of our necessary rubber presents itself in the fact that a limited supply will probably be available from some of the Far Eastern countries if convoys can be provided to bring it here. We have a strong Navy and there is no doubt that if such rubber is available and needed our Navy will get it through to us.

And now for another significant solution to this vital economic problem—help that we may expect from the neighbors south of our borders—namely Mexico and the South American countries. There is a bond of unity and friendship between us and we know that we can rely upon them for help. They have tremendous possibilities in the rubber field which can be put to work for our best interests.

The Amazon River Valley was for many years the chief source of supply for rubber and the tree which produces the bulk of the world's rubber—*Hevea brasiliensis*, the Brazilian rubber tree—is named for its native habitat. For a time Mexico also contributed largely to the world's rubber supply but the rubber producing countries of the West were nearly driven out of business because of the Far Eastern competition. The *Hevea* tree, through the efforts of Sir Henry Wickham, had been successfully transplanted in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies and other countries. Here labor was more plentiful, and transportation problems simple, and within a short time production cost was so low that they easily undersold the rubber-producing corporations in other countries and thus gained a world monopoly.

But if Latin America once led in the production of rubber could she not lead again? Or at least with aid from us produce enough to see us through our critical period? In some uses to which rubber is put in manufacturing, synthetic rubber is not entirely satisfactory. Thus a supply of natural rubber from our good neighbors would be most welcome.

A Department of Commerce survey made several years ago showed that there are more than six million acres in northern tropical America with physical conditions favorable to rubber culture. Once Brazilian rubber plantations and wild trees were able to produce about 300,000 tons of crude rubber yearly. At present, according to Department of Agriculture officials, our southern neighbors are currently producing about 20,000 tons of crude rubber annually, but this production with proper financing and cultivation can be raised to nearly 100,000 tons per year. The Department of Agriculture states that "Latin America constitutes an important source of potential aid to the United States in combating the rubber shortage with which the country is faced as a result of the Japanese War in the Pacific."

From Mexico, our closest neighbor, we can expect great aid in our crisis. She can and will help; and transportation facilities are readily available because of our proximity. Mexico for many years has produced a type of shrub rubber known as Guayule. It is produced from a small bush, *Parthenium argentatum*. Unlike the *Hevea* and *Castilla* rubber trees which are tapped to obtain the latex from which crude rubber is made, the Guayule shrub is pulled up and the entire plant is put through a mechanical process in which about 11 per cent of its weight is rendered in rubber. This plant grows readily and it is believed that by exploitation of the existing

plants and the cultivation of new ones, importation of rubber to the United States can be increased considerably.

In addition to the Guayule rubber of Mexico, another possibility is the exploitation of existing, and the cultivation of new *Castilloa elastica* rubber trees, particularly suited to growth in the southern regions of Mexico. The *Castilloa elastica* or *Castilla* rubber tree is a tree similar to the *Hevea brasiliensis*, in that it is tapped in order to obtain its latex supply. It produces good quality rubber, though it is inferior to that of the *Hevea* which has ever been acclaimed the purest and best rendered.

The Department of Commerce survey mentioned above estimated roughly that there were between 11 and 12 million planted *Castilla* trees in southern Mexico, and a great many more wild trees scattered in the forests. Of course it stands to reason that all these trees could not be exploited because of difficulty in clearing and because the number may have diminished since the Commerce Department survey was made. But surely a great many of these could be used, and through our efforts and the efforts of our good Mexican neighbors, everything possible will be accomplished.

Here in the United States a plan is underway to cultivate the Guayule rubber shrub within our own borders. This is a very promising outlook for an increasing rubber supply. There is an unlimited acreage in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and probably other southern states, upon which it can be grown. Its cost of production will be about 22 cents a pound, which is about one-half of the anticipated cost of synthetic rubber and about equal to the present value of the Asiatic crude rubber. A bill has been presented to Congress providing for the planting of Guayule in the United States. It has been recommended for passage by the Committee on Military Affairs and will probably pass in the very near future.

These are the efforts made by our government and our people to preserve, increase and insure our supply of precious rubber. We can never be defeated while there is an American left to think, to plan, to work. The rubber situation is under control and while our civilian population must suffer serious inconveniences, they will be accepted cheerfully. Our people "remember Pearl Harbor." They will "keep our Armies rolling." The courage and resourcefulness of the American people will never be found wanting but will wax strong and free and bring our nation to glorious victory and peace.

I. B. E. W. PURCHASES LIBERALLY

(Continued from page 69)

"I am calling upon all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions, the directly affiliated local unions, the State Federation of Labor and the city central labor unions to render full assistance in this undertaking."

INDUSTRY WILL NOT BE GUTTED OF SKILLED MEN

(Continued from page 68)

and above the combat ages, those with dependents, physical difficulties disqualifying them for military service or who otherwise are not available for combat duty. It is possible that these groups will be the only available labor supply in the not so far distant future."

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebing St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.

CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLAUDE BANKS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
 CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

HOME GUARD

(Continued from page 73)

an inexpensive attachment called a converter, which may be obtained at the hardware store. The hose and nozzle should be stored close at hand. As stirrup pumps are not yet available in large numbers, this precaution should not be neglected. If the fire appears to be getting beyond control, the air raid warden should summon the fire fighting squad, but British experience has shown that occupants can put out incendiaries in their homes if they are equipped and alert.

High explosive bombs used against cities, Colonel Prentiss believes, will be demolition bombs rather than fragmentation types. The fragmentation bomb is effective only when used against large groups of people in the open, and one of the first rules of civilian defense is for all persons not actively engaged to stay indoors.

The heavy demolition bomb is likely to be reserved for important military targets. This is a frightfully destructive instrument of war. Each bomber can carry only one or two because of their great size. As the plane is traveling at a great height and speed, the bomb may quite possibly miss its target and land on an adjacent residential district or other buildings.

SKYSCRAPER REFUGES

It used to be thought that the skyscrapers of New York would topple like a house of cards if heavily bombed; but recent war experience in Europe has shown that multistory buildings of steel frame or reinforced concrete construction do not collapse. Our magnificent skyscrapers are well suited to protect the lives of their occupants. Heavy bombs are usually equipped with a delayed action fuse so that they may penetrate deep into the target before exploding. It is said that a 660-pound general purpose bomb will usually penetrate the roof and five or six floors of a steel or concrete building before exploding, but the explosion will wreck only the rooms above and below and immediately surrounding the blast, while other parts of the building remain intact and most of the occupants are unhurt. Rooms below the ground level of a multistory building make splendid shelters, and Colonel Prentiss also recommends those on the fourth or fifth floors of buildings 20 stories or more high, which are generally out of range of blast and fragments of bombs falling in the streets and also out of the range of penetration of heavy bombs.

For those who don't have skyscrapers to live in, the problem is to secure a fair degree of protection at not too great a cost in money or convenience. In cities public shelters no doubt will be provided, if needed, in the basements of large buildings, tunnels, subways, etc., but what of the citizen who lives in a residential section several miles from the heart of the city? To a certain extent he must take his chances, for if a heavy bomb lands on his home or outdoor shelter, that's curtains for him. On the other hand, bombs are less likely to sprinkle his vicinity

than they are the central areas. Also, with dwellings more widely spaced, the chances of the bomb landing on an open space are much greater than of it striking a house. Therefore he must devote his efforts to protecting himself and family from the bomb fragments and other effects of a blast somewhere nearby. When a bomb strikes the ground and bursts, fragments of the shell case and other debris are thrown out in a radius which may reach points 2,000 yards away. These fragments are thrown out at a great velocity. Most of the casualties to civilians are caused not by direct hits, but by such side effects as fragments of bombs and anti-aircraft shells, and the fragments of glass from windows crashed in by nearby blasts.

Colonel Prentiss discusses in detail the preparation of shelters and refuge rooms of many types. Outdoor shelters above and below ground are detailed, but he declares that a properly prepared refuge room within a house is almost as good protection, with the further advantage that persons using it are more comfortable. A good choice is a basement room that has the protection of the earth surrounding it. Windows or doors must be protected to a height of at least six feet to shelter persons within from bomb blast and splinters. An inexpensive method is to build a frame crate over the outside of the window or any door not used for an exit, and fill it with earth to a thickness of 24 to 30 inches. Basement areaways around windows could be filled

in with sandbags or even loose dirt if below ground level.

A bomb striking some distance away may shatter windows in a building and cause injury to occupants from flying glass. Some protection on the inside of windows is needed even if outside barricades are in place. Suggestions are: to paste tough paper, cardboard, cellophane or cloth over the glass; to cover the whole window inside with wire netting; or to fit a lightweight screen inside the window. A screen of lightweight plywood cut to fit and fastened in place with nails or screws will both black out windows and protect occupants inside. Or at paint stores you can find a new preparation which may be applied to the glass with a brush, producing a tough film which is said to hold the glass in place even if it is broken.

The roof or ceiling of a refuge room should be braced and strengthened so as to bear the load if roof or walls above should collapse. One important consideration is an emergency exit. Is there a coal chute big enough to wriggle through? Or a window which might be opened up in case passage through the regular exit is blocked? Take this into consideration when you are choosing a refuge room.

To gas-proof a room, fill in all cracks and crevices in the walls and ceilings with putty or a pulp made from wet newspapers, or by pasting over with strong gummed paper. Trap doors, skylights and ventilators should be sealed; if there is a fireplace, the opening should be closed with a sheet of plywood attached by heavy gummed tape. Cracks around window sash should be sealed. Stop up the keyhole and nail strips of felt around the door to make it gas-tight. A gas curtain on the outside of the door is a further precaution. A blanket is fastened with strips of wood to the outside of the door frame, except for some five feet above the floor on the side away from the hinges. The bottom of the blanket is left loose at that corner to allow persons to pass through. About one foot of the blanket is left trailing on the floor to prevent air drafts under it. If the blanket is impregnated with oil it will give better protection.

Many people are in terror of poison gas. It is very unlikely that this could be used in sufficient concentration to be effective against the cities of the United States, but not to neglect the faintest possibility, the coordinator of civilian defense for metropolitan Washington has recently called for 1,000 volunteers to be trained for gas decontamination squads. Only 10 degassing stations will be set up at present, but the existence of trained personnel will permit rapid expansion if it appears necessary. Army experts in chemical warfare have set up the framework for a decontamination division. Protective clothing and equipment will be ordered at once.

Could Hitler spring a surprise in the form of a new deadly gas? The discussion of gas possibilities by Mr. Ley in *Bombs and Bombing* is reassuring. He says that chemists deny that any important surprises of this sort are possible. The two gases most likely to be used, if any are used at all, are phosgene and mustard gas. His opinion is that gas will not be used at all unless a stable front develops—that is, trench warfare. It does not lend itself to a war of movement. If dropped from the air, in bombs, it is far less effective in casualties and damage done than explosives or incendiaries. Mr. Ley scoffs at the idea that gas might be sprayed from low-flying planes with serious damage to any other person than the plane's own pilot, unless weather conditions were ideal and no ground defense existed. Only one object could be served by

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the use of gas bombs, and that would be to terrorize an unprepared population.

Phosgene is a true gas, acting on the lungs, but it is called a non-persistent gas because it is easily destroyed by moisture. A well-fitting gas mask affords complete protection and even a piece of wet cloth over the face helps to ward off its effect. However, phosgene may be used in combination with sternutators, in the form of irritating dust which will penetrate the mask unless special filters are used, and cause such intolerable sneezing that the sufferer perforce removes his mask. Exposure to phosgene requires absolute rest until medical attention can be brought. Mr. Ley describes the action of phosgene on the lungs and declares that if the patient survives for two days it is practically certain he will recover. However, he does not believe that this gas will be used against cities. His reasoning is that the nerves of the civilian population are more shaken by a large number of lingering casualties than by a few deaths. Therefore he reasons that if any gas is to be employed, mustard gas will be the choice.

Mustard gas, which is really a liquid, is an irritant. It attacks the skin and the mucous membranes, producing terrible blisters similar to heat burns. For protection, gas decontamination squads must wear not only masks but protective clothing to cover the whole body. Mustard gas is also persistent. It will linger in closed rooms for as long as a year. That is why decontamination of the areas where it has settled as well as of the victims is necessary. There are several very common substances which will destroy mustard gas, such as chloride of lime by dusting or in solution, chlorine, boiling water or steam. Contaminated garments can be made harmless by boiling or steaming, and laundries will be brought into the civilian defense scheme with special rooms for this treatment.

The effect of mustard gas is not immediately disabling, but persons exposed to it should seek the nearest decontamination center at once, or if there is not one near at hand, apply anti-gas ointment to exposed skin and go to the nearest building where soap and water are available. Contaminated clothing should be left outside the door, and the entire body should be given a vigorous scrubbing with soap and hot water. If the face has been exposed, eyes should be washed and nose and throat rinsed with a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda, common salt, or a saturated boric acid solution. All of these antidotes are present in the average home. If this can be done within 10 minutes after exposure, the effect of the gas is minimized.

It is not possible that we shall escape scathless from the thrusts of a reckless and dangerous enemy, but we can avoid playing into his hands by panic. Many casualties can be avoided by the campaign of education and training now in progress. Read, listen, heed and remember as though your life depended on it—which it may. Instructions will be issued from time to time by civilian defense agencies. The two books we have reviewed here are also worth-while reading for civilians. *Civil Air Defense*, by Colonel Prentiss, especially, is a splendidly detailed text.

KEY TO LIFE

(Continued from page 67)

months the AAA has not been able to buy even enough of the ordinary superphosphate. On top of these normal requirements, other needs pyramid.

Then: *Second*, the *War Food Production Requirements*. The production of enough food to feed 10 million persons in England during 1942 has been undertaken by Ameri-

can farmers. Added to this is greater need for food production since fighting broke out last month.

Then there are, *third*, the *Requirements of Britain's Soils*. England's peacetime sources of phosphate can be of little service now. They are chiefly Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco in French North Africa. Commercial sources in America have already furnished England a considerable quantity of concentrates, but less than half of what was wanted last year. Even this amount could not have been supplied if AAA had not released materials purchased from the industry and originally intended for that agency's domestic program. Our brother-in-arms has asked the United States for scores of thousands of tons of concentrated phosphate during 1942 and needs more in years to come. The TVA has agreed to supply every ton of metaphos possible, but shipments from all sources are sure to fall far short of the need. Ships are so scarce that the hauling of anything but a concentrate is out of the question. Of course, metaphos, the product to be made at Mobile, is in greatest demand, because it weighs so much less and takes up less precious cargo space.

Then, *fourth*, there is the *Demand for Elemental Phosphorus for Bombs and Smoke Screens*. The Authority has already supplied from the Muscle Shoals plant several thousand tons of elemental phosphorus for our armed forces. We have just been advised by the Chemical Warfare Service that there has been a vast increase in the requirements for phosphorus for the present and contemplated military programs of the country. To this must be added the needs of our Allies, which are of a magnitude approaching our own. In addition, the demands of war industries for elemental phosphorus are increasing. For example, substantial quantities are used in the manufacture of transparent plastic to serve as shatter-proof windows for bomber planes. These requirements for chemical warfare on world fronts and for stepped-up war industries at home have become enormous.

All these demands—to maintain the productivity of our lands, to grow additional food supplies for the war, to send fertilizer across the Atlantic for England's soils, and to provide phosphorus for munitions—make it perfectly obvious that there is immediate and dire need in this country for a much greater plant capacity for the production of elemental phosphorus and concentrated phosphatic fertilizer. The proposed plant at Mobile is a step in that direction. It may become necessary for the plant to produce only elemental phosphorus for munitions. Or perhaps the priority will be for its fertilizer of highest analysis to be sent to Britain. The demands of our lands for war food production may get only a share of the output.

Whichever service is needed most, the plant will have a very important technical advantage we have not yet mentioned. Like the other TVA processes, the production of metaphos does not require sulphuric acid. It is a heat process for which the Authority uses electric furnaces. Sulphuric acid is essential in the manufacture of the ordinary superphosphate of industry and most of its concentrated superphosphate. But now the supply of acid for fertilizer is threatened. The production of certain explosives and the intensification of the war industries is taking so much sulphuric acid that the prospect is for a curtailment of superphosphate manufacture this year.

There are several advantages in the proposed location of the metaphos plant on the Gulf coast near Mobile. It will be close to the Florida phosphate reserves, and is also

near enough to the Tennessee Valley to make possible the use of TVA electricity by an interchange arrangement. And because of the location on deep water, ore from Florida can be received by boat and the product shipped at water rates up the Mississippi to the farmers of the Middle West as well as up the coast to the Northeast.

By drawing on the Florida source of ore, the plant will help to relieve the strain on the dwindling Tennessee reserves. A word about these sources of phosphates, the rock formed in prehistoric times by the bones of creatures of the sea. In the Far West our country has one of the three largest phosphate reserves in the world, comparable to the deposits of Russia and of France in North Africa. Incidentally, it may not be meaningless that the Axis powers, Germany, Japan, and Italy, lack such ore reserves. It was to Japan, Germany, and Italy that for years nearly a third of our production of phosphate rock was exported, literally fleets of ships going to build up their reserves now being used against us.

In addition to the far western resources, this country also has the large and strategically located deposits in Florida. The Florida deposits of phosphate rock, so far as the eastern United States is concerned, meet all the economic tests of availability, transportation costs, and access to electric power. They should, therefore, be drawn upon more heavily at this time for the needs of the middle western and eastern regions of the country. For the long view, we must next find a way to draw on the huge reserves of the Far West to supply the agricultural needs of the West and Northwest and as far into the Mid-Interior as transportation costs will permit. Indeed, this is an objective toward which you and other agricultural leaders are planning. As to the immediate present, however, in this crisis, the obvious first step is to make the Florida deposits contribute even more to the ever-widening needs for phosphate.

The savings to the farmers through concentration of fertilizer obviously are greatest to those large farm areas that are far distant from Tennessee and Florida, the only really active deposits. Therefore, the proposed Mobile metaphosphate plant is of far greater value to the farmers of Iowa or Wisconsin, for example, than those of the South. When you triple the concentration you cut out two-thirds of the weight, and two-thirds of the transportation, bagging, and handling costs. These were the considerations that the TVA and the other agencies we consulted had in mind back in 1933 when it was decided to direct our research and demonstration program in the direction of the highest possible concentrations.

Savings because of less bulk for the same amount of plant nutrient are very considerable. A ton of phosphate plant food (in terms of P_2O_5) contained in metaphosphate produced at the Mobile plant from Florida rock and shipped by rail will effect a saving of \$57 per ton at Dubuque, Iowa. At Portage, Wis., the corresponding figure is \$48 per ton of plant food contained in the fertilizer; at Sheboygan, Mich., \$31 per ton; at Peoria, Ill., \$51 per ton; and at Indianapolis, Ind., \$41 per ton. Transportation by water is expected to make even greater savings at many points.

In this hour, we—all of us—have but a single aim and purpose: the winning of this war. Every institution, whether private or governmental must justify its existence by the strength it is able to give to this nation in this fight, this fight for our very lives. Judged by this test, there is reason to believe that the work of the TVA and the many organizations that have worked and coun-

seled with us in the phosphorus development are doing a job for home and country. Until peace comes, that will be our single object, as it will be that of every other institution and every man, woman and child.

And when the wartime crisis is over, the continuing peacetime crisis to the soil will still be with us. The drain of phosphorus from the land will continue. The need for increased quantities of phosphate to sustain the soil will be a major problem for generations to come. Its solution is basic to the welfare of the nation. Cooperatives, large and small, are fashioned to deal with this vital issue. In the years that lie ahead your work in this field may well be of paramount importance. Toward that future day we look with faith and with confidence.

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER

(Continued from page 64)

This declaration is typical of the new Labour Minister—forthright in speech, forthright in action and forthright in honesty of purpose. Humphrey Mitchell will not back away from anything or anyone.

Built on rugged lines physically, keen and quick on the "up-take" mentally, and absolutely honest and fearless, he can make decisions and will stand or fall by them. If that is the kind of man of action Canadians want at this hour they seem to have got him in Humphrey Mitchell.

MINISTER OF LABOUR'S RECORD IN SERVING CANADIAN LABOR

The following is a summary of the labor record of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour:

Financial secretary, Local No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1919.

Secretary, Local No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1920.

Delegate, Hamilton Union Labour League, 1920.

Delegate for a number of years to Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.

President (two terms) and secretary (22 terms) of Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.

Member, Ontario Executive Board, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1924.

Chairman, Ontario Executive Board, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1925-31 inclusive.

Secretary, Ontario Executive Board, International Union of Operating Engineers, 1924-36.

Member, Institute International Affairs.
Member, Canadian Political Science Association.

Delegate to conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada 1919-36 (serving as chairman or member of various committees).

Appointed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to serve on a special committee on Workmen's Compensation, under the chairmanship of the late Senator Gideon Robertson, Edmonton, 1928.

Served on a special committee of the Trades and Labour Congress Railroad Brotherhood in preparation of case submitted to Chief Justice Middleton acting as a Royal Commissioner on Workmen's Compensation.

Chairman or member of grievance committee, Dominion Power and Transmission Company and Hydro Electric Commission, 1919-29.

Financial secretary, International Union of Operating Engineers (one year).

Delegate and member of committees of in-

ternational conventions, Union of Operating Engineers, 1924-1930.

Secretary, Hamilton Co-operative Creameries, and prime mover in its organization.

Delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, representing Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Brighton, England, 1933.

Delegate to International Federation of Trade Unions, representing Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Brussels, Belgium (served on a number of commissions appointed by this body).

Visited Russia on the invitation of and as a member of a trade union delegation, 1935.

Visited Poland, Germany, France and Holland in 1933, studying the labor movements and the general conditions in these countries.

Alderman, city of Hamilton, for three years.

Member of Hamilton Board of Education one year. Resigned owing to duties in Ottawa as director of Labour Transference.

Member of board of governors, Hamilton General Hospitals, 1928-1937. Resigned owing to duties in Ottawa.

Member of the House of Commons, 1930-1935.

President and secretary of the central branch, Independent Labour Party of Hamilton.

Secretary of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario for a number of years.

At the request of the late Honorable Norman Rogers, former Minister of Labour, served on a special committee to investigate relief camps, November 28, 1935, to March 20, 1936.

Director of Labour Transference 1936-1939 (demobilized the camps, transferring men to railroads, farm work and other employment. Also negotiated agreements with all provincial governments).

Negotiated agreements with the provincial governments for the application of the Farm Placement Scheme and the establishment of forestry camps and work in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba to meet the problem of single transient unemployed.

Directed, during 1938, the rehabilitation of men in the older age brackets, and negotiated agreements with the various provinces to assist in the general organizing of the plan.

Secretary of Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-Ordination, 1940.

Secretary of National Labour Supply Council, 1941.

Chairman of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission, 1941.

Chairman of National War Labour Board, 1941.

Minister of Labour, 1941.

WATTS BAR DAM

(Continued from page 65)

duce aluminum for 1,200 great four-motor bombers, or 2,200 medium heavy bombers annually!

By the same Act, Congress authorized a large steam-electric generating plant at Watts Bar to produce 120,000 kilowatts of generating capacity. It will begin production this month. Downstream at the Wilson and Pickwick Landing Dams, additional generating units are being installed to help absorb the energy provided by Cherokee storage.

These combined projects will add more than 350,000 kilowatts of installed capacity to the T.V.A. system. But this is not enough; and four other dams are now rising on the Hiwassee River that will

provide 210,000 kilowatts more of installed power capacity. Within a few weeks two of these storage dams will be closed, seven months after construction started; the other two will be finished before the year is done. Soon the installed capacity of the system will be almost doubled.

Sixteen months ago the Holston River was here, fed by tributaries, by little streams and rivulets. There was no force in the water and no authority.

Then there came a job for this river to do. The river was latent power and the power was needed. The Congress threw their good-will behind the plan, and they were joined by the men of strength, the men of labor. Caissons and forms went in from bank to bank and the great cement wall rose in the pathway of the river. And finally the dam was finished. The water came to the wall and it could go no further, and it spread out and filled the valley. The river became a lake. As the water crept up against the wall it was like the pent emotion of the people.

Now it is ready, now the pouring force of this water is ready to be used for the whole people. And this happens at the moment when the force of the people themselves is ready to defend the future.

A little time ago—it seems long now—we were a quiet, docile people, sometimes confused with small, complicated ideas, with little personal greeds played on by false prophets. And then the wall of danger arose in front of us, and the latent power of the people crept up to that wall, accumulated there, and rose until its force broke over the spillway. Now our weight is controlled and directed and our incredible pressure drives the dynamos. This pent-up force is only a little part of the latent power within our brains and souls. It takes the dam to develop the energy in water, and it takes danger to develop the victorious energy of the people.

(An address given over N.B.C.)

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 93)

municipality. If those utilities were owned by an individual or private corporation, those employees would enjoy many rights and privileges which they are now denied.

Brother Steve Sippy of Chippewa Falls has been receiving a \$40 pension check each month since last April from our Brotherhood. Brother Thomas Allen will be eligible for the same amount of pension this Spring. It certainly does not take long to get back all that you have ever paid to the union in the form of dues, when you are once eligible for pension.

RAYMOND PANZER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1035, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

On Friday, January 23, 50 members of Local No. B-1161, of Philadelphia, journeyed to Newark to engage the members of Local No. B-1035 in a bowling match. The delegation from Philly arrived at Pennsylvania Station in Newark on a special car at 6:25 p. m. and were taken to the Palladium Alleys, in Orange, N. J., in cars supplied by their opponents. The trip to Newark was very suc-

cessful for the gang from the City of Brotherly Love, as they took the honors for the evening from Local No. B-1035 by 17 games to 13—total pins 21,565 to 21,173. Individual high scores were also taken by Local No. B-1161. Brother H. Campbell had a 212 game while Brother Charles Haines averaged 195.

After the match the entire group returned to Newark and enjoyed a turkey dinner and beer party at the Hotel Douglas.

Our boys are not at all dismayed at the outcome of the match, because a return engagement has been arranged, to be played in Philadelphia on February 7. The boys say all "brotherly love" is out until after the match, as they will be out for revenge.

At our last regular meeting a motion prevailed to petition the management to allow our members to work a Sunday—the entire pay roll for this day to be given to aid in the defense of our country. This idea is really catching on and promises to go over 100 per cent, not only for our members but every one from the plant manager down. Details are being worked out by our executive board and management at the present time.

R. L. SCHULING,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1096, PAWTUCKET, R. I. Editor:

Another year is just beginning and Local No. B-1096 wishes everyone connected with the I. B. E. W. a happy and prosperous New Year.

We have had our ups and downs in the year just ended, and in the coming year we trust it will be all up and no downs.

I am glad to say that we are practically 100 per cent on defense work and the majority of our membership are investing in Defense Stamps and Bonds. We expect management to install the check-off system for the purchase of stamps and bonds in order to simplify our purchase.

Brother Noel Gagner, who suggested the purchase of a \$1,000 bond to his Brothers and Sisters, had this to say: "If all the money that is lying idle in the many local treasuries throughout our beloved country was converted into bonds it would not only do a great service to the nation in our hour of need but would benefit the locals by the knowledge that their funds were invested so wisely and safely." President Spurgeon had this to say: "This incident graphically illustrates our reaction to the present crisis. We are proud that this purchase of stamps is the largest to date through these channels, but hope that this record will be broken time and again. This is only the beginning for us, but the beginning of the end for the Japs."

We had our regular annual Christmas party for the employees' children and their families, December 20. About 300 kiddies were present. Entertainment consisted of a 10-act kiddies' revue, composed of the younger stars of the radio and stage. When the curtain rang down on the revue Santa Claus came down the chimney and distributed a fine present and a box of candy to each of the little guests. A swell time was had by both children and grown-ups.

To go back a little in the old year, I feel it appropriate to mention here that our genial business manager, Arthur Houle, gave the local a wonderful report of everything that happened at the St. Louis convention.

The whole local hopes that 1942 will see the end of this carnage throughout the world and that peace will come once again to this old world of ours. In the meantime do your bit and purchase Defense Stamps and lick the other side.

H. J. SPURGEON,
President.

L. U. NO. 1282, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The charter for radio technicians' Local No. 1282, of Springfield, Mass., was installed on October 24, 1941, by International Representative Frank E. Sosebee. There are 18 members, which include all radio technicians employed at WMAS and WSPR in Springfield and chief engineers of both stations.

A contract signed with WMAS back in February resulted in increases in salary of up to 15 per cent as well as improved working conditions. WMAS is the Columbia Network station in western Massachusetts.

In November, 1941, two weeks after the local charter was issued, a contract was signed between the management of WSPR and Local No. 1282, covering all technicians employed by that station. Salary increases and improved working conditions were also noted by this signature. WSPR is the Yankee-Mutual Network station in this section.

We wish to thank International Representative Frank E. Sosebee for all of his kind help and assistance in the forming of this local. Many thanks and continued success also to Chris Manitsas of WMAS, who is at present on active duty with the Coast Artillery of the United States Army in the Northeast.

RALPH J. ROBINSON,
President.

"DE LUMBER-JACK CHAMPEEN"

(Continued from page 74)

Afterward, I occasionally saw mention of her husband in the papers, being sent on important missions in foreign lands, and I noted she usually accompanied him. One day, years later, I saw that he was slated to arrive here for a conference with some government officials. I was a 'trouble shooter' then and it was always easy for me to find an excuse for being 'Johnny on the spot' where anything special was occurring, so I was in the front row of the crowd that lined their pathway up from the boat. I had a good look at them as they were coming along. He was looking old and worn with the cares of responsibility but my lady still held much of her youthful beauty.

"As they were about to pass me—so close that I could have placed my hand on her shoulder—I lifted my cap. Perhaps it was the glint of the sun on my brilliant thatch that first attracted my lady's attention, for she turned and looked carelessly into my face. Suddenly, her eyes opened wide in startled surprise and she made an involuntary movement, as if to stop. I put my finger on my lips—made a slight negative nod and went on. Our fleeting recognition was—as my lady had said, years before—'like ships that pass in the night.' My lady and I never met again. A few years after her husband died and was buried in the Old Land with military honors.

"But to get back to my story, Slim."

After my lady left me, I strutted up and down before a full-length mirror, admiring myself in my gorgeous regalia. Then I looked up at the picture of the Marquis, and said,

"Ould Bhoy! what do ye think av me?" I took another strut around the room, an' said to meself, "Thim Rochambeaus might have been mighty foine people, but bedads! they didn't have annything on the Caseys!" I was about to take another strut when the door opened and in came Madame, Father Brabonne, Rose, Marie, and last, but not least, the notorious "Mrs." LaFlamme. Madame said to me,

"No need for you to wear your mask now, Terry, for we all know you." Taking my hand, she said, "I wish to thank you, Terry, for the wonderful success of our dance. The admirable way in which you and my lady impersonated the Marquis and Machioness will long be remembered." Father Brabonne shook hands and complimented me with being a fine actor. Rose and Marie just giggled, but "Mrs." LaFlamme spoke up, and said,

"In few hours, de Markees an' me is start for paddle up de reever to de farm of mah fader. I 'ave ask Fader Brabonne to go wit' us an' ac' as chaperone, for it is not proper dat refin' young lady, lak mahse'f, should 'ave to travel 'lone wit bol', bad man. Mebbe peep' is mak' de mooche speech about it an' I is lose mah reputation. Fader Brabonne, he is pless set in de center of de canoe, so dat de Markees, she is not get too close apart from me."

"Jules! Jules!" said Father Brabonne, shaking a reproving finger at him,

"This high life is going to be the ruination of Jules," said I. "The sooner we get headed up the river the better for us all."

*Far! far! from the city's ceaseless roar,
In our bark canoe we glide
By mile on mile of changing shore,
Of mighty forest, dim and hoar,
In the heart of Nature's boundless store,
As we breast the river's tide.*

—Shappie.

Jules an' me were asleep almost as soon as we hit our beds, whin we retired after all the excitement of the great dance.

I was in the middle av a sound sleep whin I begun to feel a slight pain in me ear, that gradually grew so intense that I woke up wid a start, to find Jules, all dressed, pinchin' me ear, as he stood by me bed, grinnin' down at me. For a moment I cuddin't collect me scattered wits, thin it all come back to me—the dance—my fair partner—the shockin' antics av Mrs. LaFlamme.

"Why in the world didn't ye wake me up?" said I.

"Mah lord! I is a refin' young lady, how is I to dress mahse'f in fron' bol', bat man, lak de Markees, huh?"

I jumped out av bed an' said, "Ye scut, ye! If I iver hear ye mention this, me lord, er Marquis business again, I'll make such a good job av murderin' ye that ye'll stay dead fer a week! From this time on I'm Terence Casey, the lumber jack! Get me?"

"All right, mah—I mean Meester Casey. I is glad you is come down to eart' again. For leetle wile I is t'ink we is los' you but you is safe wit' me now. By de time you is dress youse'f an' come down, de Madame an' de girl, dey is 'ave fine brekfus ready for us."

"I'll be down in a jiffy," said I, as he left. Whin I come down the stairs into the hall Jules an' Tony was waitin' fer me. Tony silently opened the door into the bar room an' wint behind the bar. Jules an' I lined up in front av it in the age-ould custom—wan foot on the brass rail an' elbows on the polished surface. Toney said, with his usual rubicund smile,

"You is start de day right wit' glass of porter on de house 'fore you is 'ave de brekfus, den you is feel fine all de res' of de day." He drew three glasses, an' as we held thim aloft an' clinked thim together, Tony said,

"Here's good luck to you on de voyage up de reever." We downed thim, an' Slim, there's manny a time since, when I have been parched wid thirst, that I wished that I cud be clinkin' glasses in the ould bar room wid Jules an' Tony.

"Yes," said Slim. "Liquor, in its place, is a great gift, but too often it's abused."

"Well, Slim," said Terry, "I can honestly say, bedads, that I niver abused it, but I have me Uncle Dannie to thank fer that. Whin I was lavin' home, he says to me, says he, 'Terry, me lad, ye're goin' out into the world an' from now on ye'll have to fend fer yerself. Ye'll meet wid munny temptations, 'mong thim is whiskey. Ye see what it's done fer yer father, an' it'll do the same to you if ye let it get control av ye. Now, I want ye to promise me that ye'll niver do that. Will ye? Look me square in the eye an' shake hands on it!' I did, Slim, an' from that day to this, bedads, I have kept me promise. In all the years that me an' Bill has been together I kept me word, that right, Bill?"

"It sure is. And more than that, Slim. He checked me up short jus' when I was gettin' set to go wrong."

"What did he do to check you in your impetuous rush on the downward path, William?"

"Jus' this. A floater blew into the gang. He was a well-built fellow an' a good, all-round lineman. I think he must have spotted me as 'easy pickin's.' He was a likeable chap an' jollied me along. One night he borrowed some money from me an' insisted I go out with him and meet some friends. We went into a saloon an' met three or four tough-lookin' chaps that he introduced me to. After I had a few drinks I begun to think I was the fine fellow they said I was. I wouldn't let them pay for any more drinks an' was throwin' my money across the bar as fast as I could. Terry got wind of it an' he come sailin' in—walked up to me an' said, 'You've had enough, Bill. Come on home with me!' The gang crowded aroun' an' this feller says to Terry,

"Let the kid alone, he knows who his friends is." 'Come on,' said Terry, an' we starts fer the door. This feller caught Terry by the shoulder an' says,

"Who the h—l do you think you are?"

"Bill's got it all wrong," said Terry. "Whin the gang went to stop me I jus' gave thim aich a little push an' they fell down. They was too drunk to stand on their feet."

"Well," said Bill, "If them was only pushes you give that gang then I never saw a fight. When we come away there was none of them on their feet an' my new friend didn't show up on the job again."

"I'll bet, after that, Bill, you kept on the straight and narrow path, eh?"

"How could I help it?"

"Well, stop yer interruptin', William, an' let Terry go on with his story."

"Who, me?" said Bill.

Well, we downed our glasses av porter an' I slapped a \$10 bill down on the bar.

"W'at's dat for?" said Tony. "You is de gues' of de house, an' de Madame, she is not lak for you to pay dose money for de bill."

"Non! Non!" said Jules, "you is go wit' me to de farm of mah fader, as mah gues', I is pay de hotel bill mahse'f."

"Look here, ye two!" said I. "Jules is spendin' his hard-earned money right an' left, as he goes along, makin' ither pable happy. Me own pockets is full av money that I niver worked fer—it was presented to me. If I hear anither word about who is goin' to pay the bill, I'll lick ye both, an' that's final!"

Tony started to make change. "There's no change comin', Tony," said I. "If there's annything over afther we're gone, ye can treat the house on it!" A \$10 bill wouldn't go far these days, Slim, but in thim times it looked like a fortune.

"No," said Slim, "no matter how high wages go they never get even with the cost of livin', an' in hard times, the first thing to go down is wages, an' the last thing to follow is the cost of living. A \$10 bill now don't cut much ice."

Whin I refused to take anny change, Tony shook his head resignedly, an' said,

"All right! All right! but I is notis' dis mornin', de sky, she is obercas'. It look lak de fine wedder, she is brek up an' mebbe you is get ketch in beeg storm. Better you is stay wit' us till de storm, she is pas', huh?"

"Non! Non!" said Jules. "I is t'ank you varree mooche, Tony, but we is in beeg hurree for to mak' up for los' time. If storm she brek down 'pon us we will 'ave Fader Brabonne to pertec' us."

"If you is get wet in storm I 'as speshul med'cine you is tak' wit' you so you is not ketch col'," said Tony. He reached down under the bar, brought up a large flask av brandy an' handed it to Jules. "Put dat in your pack," he said.

"T'ank you, Tony," said Jules. "I mus' tak' it for I is never yet refuse annyting w'at is offer me." He put it into the pack in the hall an' we went on into the dinin' room. Madame was seated at the family dinin' table chattin' wid Father Brabonne. She greeted us wid a smile, motioned us to take seats wid thim, an' said to Frather Brabonne, "Our two children look as if last night's riotous gaiety, and the lack of sleep, had been too much for them. You'll have to take good care of them, Father, or they'll never stand the journey up the river. How did you sleep, Terry?"

"Like a log, Madame. It was lucky for me that Jules' terrible misbehavior, last night, preyed so much on his mind that he couldn't sleep, for if he hadn't waked me up I would have slept on till the crack of doom."

"Which shows," said Father Brabonne, "that at any rate your conscience is clear, but as for Jules"—he shook his head mournfully—"I'll have to take his case up later on."

"If it's peas in mah shoes, Fader," said Jules with a chuckle, "mebbe I is boil dem firs', huh?" We all laughed at this, an' thin Madame said, "Father, we have adopted these two mischievous children into our family, as Terry and Jules, so you needn't stand on any ceremony with them but call them by their first names, which will be much more companionable for you all on your journey."

"Pleased to meet you, Terry and Jules," said Father Brabonne with a genial smile, as he arose and shook hands with us.

"Terry assures me," Madame continued, "that he 'is all for a quiet life,' but his hopes in that direction were rudely shattered when he was forced into the prize ring against his will. Now he is trying to escape the notoriety attached to that event, by concealin' his identity."

"Which I believe will be very hard to do," said Father Brabonne, "judging by his poor success so far."

"Now Jules," said Madame, "is the despair of my life. He couldn't conceal his identity no matter how much he wished to, he is always getting into mischief."

"W'at you know 'bout dat!" said Jules. "Geev leetle dog bat name, mebbe you is bes' 'ang heem, huh?" At a nod from Madame we bowed our heads and Father Brabonne asked the blessing; then she rang a little silver gong at her elbow. In response the kitchen door opened and in came Rose and Marie, shyly demure, although mischief was still lurking in their eyes, carrying on trays plates of steaming porridge, which they served to us. In response to Madame's request they brought in two more plates for themselves and sat down with us.

Madame's private table, with its antique silver ware, china and fine linen, was certainly in contrast to what Jules and I were accustomed to, and its very elegance cast a temporary damper on our conversation, but after we had disposed of a generous serving of bacon, eggs and fried potatoes, and had started to dally over our coffee, Madame broke the spell by asking Father Brabonne how long he expected to be away on his tour of the parish.

"That is difficult to say, Madame. You see,

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some of the farms I visit are so remote that they are out of touch, except on rare occasions, with spiritual or medical aid. Sometimes bad accidents, or severe illnesses, may delay me greatly, but my curé is well able to take my place when I am away."

"Our parish is indeed fortunate in having you and your medical talents at their service, Father."

"I take no credit for them, Madame, for I was required to take a medical course at the college where I graduated."

"I am afraid," said Madame, "that you are going to have trouble with these two bad boys of mine."

Father Brabonne laughed, and said, "I'll have no trouble at all. I'm a good swimmer. If they quarrel, or misbehave in any way, I'll simply upset the canoe—swim ashore—leaving them to settle their affairs the best way they can, while I proceed on foot."

"W'at chance for poor leetle Cayenne," said Jules, mournfully, "W'en de Church an' de Ireesh is bot' against heem, huh?" Rose an' Marie started to giggle again as Jules said, "I is say au revoir to you, Rose an' Marie, for mebbe I is not 'appen to see you some more." We shook hands all around, and thin Madame handed me a pasteboard box securely tied.

"What's this, Madame?" I said.

"Just a little lunch in case you are delayed on the way," she replied.

"I suppose I can share it up with Father Brabonne?"

"Certainly."

"And Jules?"

"If he behaves," said Madame, "you might spare him a very small morsel. But there's one thing I insist on, that you stop off and see us on your way down the river."

"I can't imagine us passing by here on our way down, Madame. I think I would be per-

fectly safe in speaking for Jules, for I don't believe you could drag him by here with wild horses," which speech brought a fresh outburst of giggling from Rose and Marie. We all went down to the landin' together, Tony wid the canoe, Jules wid the pack, leaving the paddles and lunch for me. Father Brabonne had a light pack of his own. Quite a few of the villagers joined the throng. As we loaded the canoe and paddled away they set up a lusty cheer with waving of hands and shouts of bon voyage.

* * *

*Out from his lair in the frozen North,
Blow ye winds high! blow low!
The Storm King roaring in wrath burst forth,
Blow ye winds high! blow low!
He crashed thro' the forest, o'er hill and plain,
Bright! bright! was his path with lurid flame
That shone through seething sheets of rain,
Blow ye winds high! blow low!*
—Shappie.

Father Brabonne cast a weather-wise eye at the northern sky, in which increasing masses of ominous black clouds were formin' an' drivin' down towards us.

"Wind and rain," he said. "It is likely to break down on us at any minute."

"Den we is better mak' de mooche hurree an' paddle lak' hal!"

"Paddle like what, Jules?"

"Lak—lak—well, lak we is in so mooche hurree dat we 'as no tam for to stay, Fader."

"That's better, Jules. Whatever danger lies before us we don't wish for any help from the Lower Regions."

"Excoose me, Fader, dat is w'at I is mean for to say."

Father Brabonne was a strong paddler an' we made good progress, except where a juttin' shore line forced us to buck the current, but luckily we were able to make our way past these places widout portagin'.

The scenery, in the pale light av the sun, was awe-inspirin'—steep, frownin' walls av rock, down which little, white filmy streams cascaded in their age-worn channels—gloomy gorges, penetratin' deep into rocky bluffs, as if cleft by a giant hand—serried stands of primeval forest, crowding down to the water's edge.

We steered into the quiet waters of a little bay an' halted while Jules an' Father Brabonne held a brief consultation.

"I t'ink, Fader," said Jules, "if we is paddle 'ard, mebbe we is mak' de beeg cave 'fore de storm, she is brek."

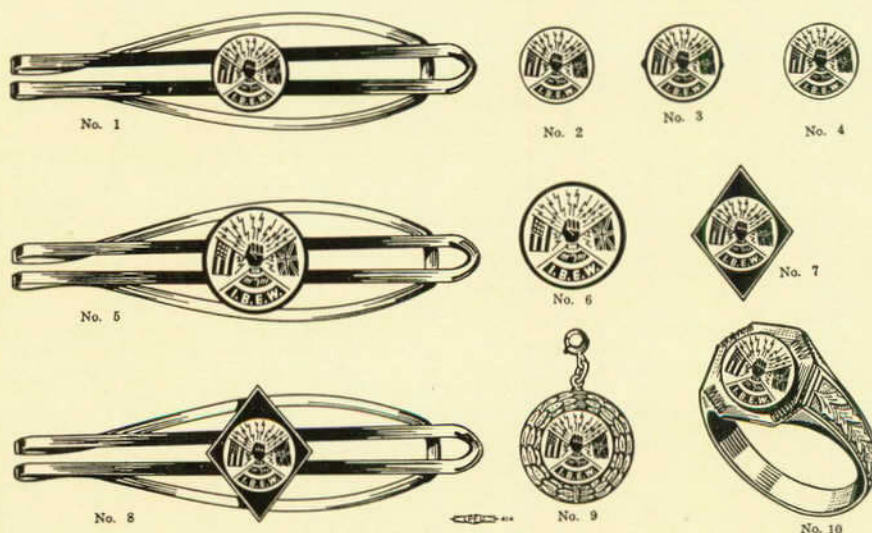
"It's worth tryin', Jules. If we reach the cave we will be safe for the time being, no matter how bad the storm is."

Startin' out again, we were seized with that vague feelin' av suspense, which the lower order of animals are keenly sensitive to before a storm. Sharp gusts of wind began to throw fleeting ripples across the water. The air grew dark as the great wall of black clouds in the north, streaked with jagged spears of lightning, blotted out the sun and seemed to swoop down upon us. The distant roll of thunder was now a deafening, continuous roar. The choppy waves, from the increasing, icy wind, were breaking over the sides of the canoe. We were paddling desperately, with all our strength, when Jules shouted,

"Jus' 'bout feefty yards to go. PADDLE LAK HAL!" On we swept through the flying spray, and, as Jules steered the canoe towards a large opening in a wall of rock ahead—the storm broke—the air became a living sheet of water. Running alongside a flat shelf of rock I jumped out—the others followed—we picked up the canoe—rushed inside the cavern and deposited it on the floor.

The wind increased to a mighty gale. Above its roar we heard the crashing of trees—broken off, or uprooted. The dim daylight had changed—now ebony darkness—now light as day. Breathless from our extreme exertions, and awed by this stupendous example of nature's power, we stood motionless and speechless. Suddenly a dazzling flash and thunderous roar blinded and stunned us—the floor of the cavern seemed to rock under our feet—great strips of wood—riven from some stricken tree—fell across the entrance to our place of refuge—almost blocking it—then,

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as if satisfied with this last exhibition of its fury, the storm swept on—darkness fled—the thunder died down to a distant muttering—the rain ceased.

BOMB DAMAGE

(Continued from page 61)

the State Employment Security Agencies. Effectuation of this program involves three basic steps:

A. Assumption of specific functions and activities, as summarized above by the United States Employment Service;

B. Induction to the federal payroll of virtually all personnel in state agencies now performing the functions as summarized above; and

C. The full use of such premises, equipment and records, facilities and services as are necessary for the operation of the United States Employment Service.

Basic principles governing the absorption of personnel:

A. Personnel absorbed by the United States Employment Service will be treated as employees of the federal government by the United States Civil Service Commission without further examination being required;

B. Every effort will be made to expedite the processing of payrolls and salary checks so as to cause no inconvenience to

the new federal employees;

C. Negotiations will be made with each of the state governments in an effort to safeguard the rights acquired by state employment service personnel under state pension plans and any other rights to which their services in the state governments may have entitled them;

D. All employees absorbed by the new federal organization will be inducted into the federal service at the salaries and classifications under which they are presently working in the state agencies.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 79)

members, until at present we have 48 on the roll, of which 30 are very active members.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas we made up baskets of groceries for a family of eight. Also toys for the children at Christmas.

We entertained the local and union electrical contractors and their wives with a dance, December 13. Each person attending brought a new toy, and these were given to the Crippled Children's Society.

At present we are taking a Red Cross first aid course, and plan to knit and sew for the Red Cross later on.

We would like to hear from any other auxiliaries that would have any suggestions for us—how we may be more active for the advantage of the I. B. E. W. of A. F. of L.

Best wishes to all auxiliaries. Forward in '42.
MYRTLE MCMASTER,
228 Carter Street,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Seeing this has been wished on me, I must make a beginning. Whilst I do not hope to fill the position as successfully as my predecessor, I will do my best, so here goes.

Christmas, 1941, is now just another memory, and we hope the year we have just entered upon will be as good as the one past.

Our auxiliary is still going strong, and we hope will continue to do so in the future. We have our occasional social evening and all seem to be very enthusiastic, but we're sorry these gatherings are not larger.

We regret that one of our members, Mrs. Calford, has had to proceed to St. John's to accompany her husband, who is receiving medical treatment. We hope Mr. Calford will return completely recovered.

Old Man Winter has been very good to us this year. So far it has been mild, with an exceptionally light fall of snow. Our social register is pretty well filled, and we look forward to pleasantly passing away the winter.

All our members join with me in wishing all the other auxiliaries a very happy and prosperous new year.

MARY GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.



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U.</p> <p>B-703—(Cont.)</p> <p>897148 897215</p> <p>B-705—</p> <p>127161 127169 B 722766 722771</p> <p>B-706—</p> <p>B 306324 306325 589424 589426 680120 680147 B 722608 722614</p> <p>708—</p> <p>163416 790642 790959</p> <p>709—</p> <p>126761 126781</p> <p>710—</p> <p>119213 119226</p> <p>B-711—</p> <p>B 311504 311506 469488 469500 480751 480786 646595 646908</p> <p>712—</p> <p>62986 63000 359251 359269 813777 813806</p> <p>B-713—</p> <p>B 108001 108330 B 155251 156000 190926 190935 B 508322 509250 B 565501 565599 803361 803435</p> <p>715—</p> <p>683599 683639 786754 786756</p> <p>716—</p> <p>347127 347200 618171 618400 829711 830115</p> <p>717—</p> <p>196234 196286 452566</p> <p>718—</p> <p>726899 726954</p> <p>719—</p> <p>232181 232184 945791 945863</p> <p>B-721—</p> <p>B 320048 320076 957839 957924</p> <p>722—</p> <p>958674 958686</p> <p>B-723—</p> <p>B 299415 299415 335545 335548 B 336641 336643 980309 980540</p> <p>724—</p> <p>100782 100782 132751 132883 539868 540000 617688 617772</p> <p>725—</p> <p>843504 843556</p> <p>726—</p> <p>658266 658280</p> <p>B-727—</p> <p>730951 730972</p> <p>728—</p> <p>525955 525977</p> <p>729—</p> <p>433654 433654 626375 626383</p> <p>732—</p> <p>2010 2013 26792 26796 665101 665173</p> <p>733—</p> <p>13501 13542 127492 127500 598151 598190</p> <p>734—</p> <p>134073 134121 576901 577503</p> <p>B-735—</p> <p>661255 661327 699797 699821 762823 762880</p> <p>736—</p> <p>243450 243470</p> <p>738—</p> <p>926301 926345</p> <p>B-739—</p> <p>582258 582262 888009 888100</p> <p>740—</p> <p>400943 400948 790515 790518</p> <p>743—</p> <p>347058 347070</p> <p>744—</p> <p>634101 634124 919825 920093</p> <p>B-746—</p> <p>127316 127319 B 394510 394512</p> <p>747—</p> <p>297594 297594 615524 615632</p> <p>748—</p> <p>200128 200236</p> <p>B-749—</p> <p>217825 218021 B 447872 447934</p>	<p>L. U.</p> <p>750—</p> <p>21436 21477</p> <p>752—</p> <p>511288 511290</p> <p>B-754—</p> <p>251891 251915 591193 591194</p> <p>755—</p> <p>294814 294830 512488 512510</p> <p>756—</p> <p>146031 146047</p> <p>757—</p> <p>967073 967103</p> <p>758—</p> <p>575899 575919</p> <p>B-760—</p> <p>717205 717230 900317 900487</p> <p>761—</p> <p>277346 277350 527477 527537</p> <p>762—</p> <p>9112 9114 171629 171633 515493 515515</p> <p>764—</p> <p>242348 242348 954031 954070</p> <p>765—</p> <p>109876 109903 579872 580020</p> <p>B-766—</p> <p>783631 783649</p> <p>767—</p> <p>672708 672747 788227 788230</p> <p>770—</p> <p>81850 81853 323879 323978</p> <p>B-773—</p> <p>13277 13282 264165 264251</p> <p>774—</p> <p>77817 77817 592903 592992</p> <p>775—</p> <p>585596 585624</p> <p>777—</p> <p>644580 644580 702856 702881</p> <p>779—</p> <p>422588 422657 614216 614225</p> <p>780—</p> <p>669028 669209 676653 676660</p> <p>782—</p> <p>525333 525350</p> <p>783—</p> <p>169899</p> <p>784—</p> <p>833471 833545</p> <p>B-785—</p> <p>128937 128965 B 199883 199909 B 241228 241229</p> <p>786—</p> <p>338821 338832 794324 794397 916065 916290</p> <p>787—</p> <p>531327 531363</p> <p>B-788—</p> <p>269462 269473 591483 591484</p> <p>789—</p> <p>566889 566889 794073 794086</p> <p>790—</p> <p>166572 166572 765691 765702</p> <p>791—</p> <p>416456 416570 603625</p> <p>792—</p> <p>504751 504773 858921 858996</p> <p>794—</p> <p>44251 44265 415008 415014 815776 816000</p> <p>B-795—</p> <p>250363 250423</p> <p>B-798—</p> <p>536584 536606</p> <p>800—</p> <p>168507 168508 474846 474855 834254 834267</p> <p>B-801—</p> <p>108829 108861 B 744976 744991</p> <p>802—</p> <p>761399 761408</p> <p>806—</p> <p>242500 242532 431624 431625</p> <p>807—</p> <p>266340 266343 (App.) 266963 266997 (Mem.)</p> <p>809—</p> <p>123722 123735</p>	<p>L. U.</p> <p>811—</p> <p>760148 760155</p> <p>812—</p> <p>100921 100939 440407 440408</p> <p>813—</p> <p>612010 612013 911291 911466</p> <p>B-815—</p> <p>380313 380317 B 740874 740889</p> <p>B-816—</p> <p>427494 427494 761615 761670</p> <p>817—</p> <p>94386 94403 99001 99087 927438 927750</p> <p>B-818—</p> <p>B 325379 325382 484722 484722 B 509429 509521 966564 966601</p> <p>823—</p> <p>305170 305173 470010 470038</p> <p>B-833—</p> <p>B 507072 507171 585808 585819</p> <p>B-835—</p> <p>466747 466779 690588 690750 873001 873129</p> <p>B-837—</p> <p>24014 24029 B 815209 815232</p> <p>B-838—</p> <p>208406 208406 880141 880166</p> <p>840—</p> <p>519034 519050</p> <p>841—</p> <p>816041 816058</p> <p>842—</p> <p>84951 84952 909931 909949</p> <p>B-843—</p> <p>64261 64303 572339 572341</p> <p>B-844—</p> <p>265842 265842 705234 705284 B 733961 733964</p> <p>845—</p> <p>524047 524074 574090</p> <p>B-846—</p> <p>409901 409920 444820 444821 835558 835854</p> <p>847—</p> <p>315602 315685 393094 393097</p> <p>849—</p> <p>111751 111867</p> <p>850—</p> <p>32960 32967 801824 801865</p> <p>851—</p> <p>584910 584915 677289 677322</p> <p>854—</p> <p>737386 737420</p> <p>855—</p> <p>247599 247599 663117 663157</p> <p>856—</p> <p>429536 429549</p> <p>857—</p> <p>128512 128527</p> <p>859—</p> <p>607378 607386 631218 631330</p> <p>860—</p> <p>122295 122317</p> <p>861—</p> <p>684777 684779 866747 866785</p> <p>862—</p> <p>263028 263030 325970 326106</p> <p>863—</p> <p>840761 840770</p> <p>864—</p> <p>15412 15413 423454 423543</p> <p>865—</p> <p>10455 10458 923266 923434</p> <p>867—</p> <p>667816 667841</p> <p>868—</p> <p>B 93305 93323 B 210151 210231 B 374781 375000</p> <p>869—</p> <p>262070 262070 911045 911071</p> <p>870—</p> <p>295524 295525 907960 908002</p> <p>872—</p> <p>293442 293443 769773 769785</p>	<p>L. U.</p> <p>873—</p> <p>164375 164391 787312 787348</p> <p>B-874—</p> <p>255489 255536 334870</p> <p>875—</p> <p>198110 198120</p> <p>B-876—</p> <p>96751 96791 B 286990 287003 338986 339000 565270 565329 B 589627 590548 799796 800034</p> <p>877—</p> <p>576301 576315</p> <p>881—</p> <p>159643 159697 264226 264227</p> <p>B-882—</p> <p>149666 149699 B 220451 220459 B 363022</p> <p>885—</p> <p>30860 30862 70281 70325</p> <p>886—</p> <p>192828 192833 637443 637483</p> <p>887—</p> <p>281105 281110 924907 925022</p> <p>888—</p> <p>111168 111189</p> <p>891—</p> <p>323175 323176 964190 964218</p> <p>892—</p> <p>174927 174928 779389 779401</p> <p>893—</p> <p>749727 749737</p> <p>896—</p> <p>422512 422515 910618 910745</p> <p>897—</p> <p>691882 691929</p> <p>898—</p> <p>419726 419739 670001 670055</p> <p>900—</p> <p>563660 563680</p> <p>901—</p> <p>B 216366 216388 B 350178</p> <p>902—</p> <p>586676 586677 887685 887709</p> <p>903—</p> <p>716652 716750 896357 896478 909368 909750</p> <p>B-905—</p> <p>B 267831 267833 B 343058 343150 418050 418063 440878</p> <p>B-907—</p> <p>B 258780 258781 B 344387 344441 708354 708370</p> <p>908—</p> <p>527723 527735</p> <p>B-909—</p> <p>192522 192577 B 234766 234773</p> <p>910—</p> <p>389414 389415 809581 809645</p> <p>911—</p> <p>173342 173343 366534 366630</p> <p>912—</p> <p>971131 971180</p> <p>918—</p> <p>248597 248613</p> <p>919—</p> <p>255644 255650</p> <p>920—</p> <p>247768 247800 657731 657750 694201 694283 718051 718116</p> <p>B-921—</p> <p>31501 31541 B 56956 57000 B 165001 165113 B 301188 301500 B 488251 489000</p> <p>922—</p> <p>449490 449499</p> <p>923—</p> <p>188137 188214</p> <p>B-925—</p> <p>27291 27298 B 224034 224047 307829 B 365405</p> <p>B-926—</p> <p>B 243072 243075 B 343781 343805</p> <p>928—</p> <p>163880 163880 681209 681255</p>
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B-477— 718724. 481— 997619, 620. 509— 278717-720. 528— 44693. 531— 685429-432, 434- 436, 438. 576— 330263, 269. 580— 271238, 239.
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ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

BACKWARD THROUGH THE AGES

or The Evolution of a Joke

- 1863 Abraham Lincoln, when informed that General Grant was drinking, asked "What brand of liquor?" so that he could send some to the other generals.
- 1750 King George II, when told that General Wolfe was mad, said he hoped Wolfe would bite some of the other generals.
- 150 A.D. A Greek was grieving over the death of his wife who had hanged herself from a fig tree in their garden. A sympathizing neighbor begged some cuttings from the tree to graft upon his own fig tree.
- 2000 B.C. The same joke was going around in another disguise but the record is lost.

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

VISION

I viewed from the mountain
The valleys below,
And I saw the green forests,
The rivers that flow;
And I knew as I gazed,
Enraptured and free,
That the scene down below
Was a part of me.

As I visioned the fields
Of unbroken sod,
I knelt on the mountain
And I prayed unto God,
For this was my country,
Its people were mine,
And I wanted to give thanks
For the rain and the shine;

For the richness of harvest;
For the reward of toil;
For the beauty of life
That sprang from the soil.
And then as I prayed
With reverent word,
The wind became silent
And I knew that He heard.

And I knew that the guns
Would become silent again,
And the flowers would bloom
In the sunshine and rain;
And our boys would come back
To start in once more;
And time would again
Heal the wounds of war.

And we as a nation,
So endowed by our God,
Would feed a starved world
From the bloom of our sod.
The task would be hard
But with spirits unfurled
We, as Americans,
Would guide the new world.

HENRY PEARSON,
Local No. 77.

WE'LL SEE IT THROUGH IN 'FORTY TWO

There's no fear in our hearts, no tear in our eyes,
We're united with firm determination:
Untiring we'll fight to destroy tyrants' might,
And save our threatened civilization!
And our tremendous task shan't be done
Until our coveted goal is won!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

THOSE MUNITION PLANT PASSES

This face in the photo—
Come on, make a guess.

Is it Ito or Moto
Or Hitler or Hess?
Is it Machiavelli
Or Simon Legree
Or Machine-gunner Kelly?
Shucks! Honest, it's *me!*

Yes, me—to whom nature has been none too kind—
With my dubious charms all unduly maligned.
Though my heritage roots in an Anglican past,
The features here limned bear a Zanzibar cast.
What I fondly had hoped was a seraphic smile,
Is pictured a grimace of Frankenstein guile.
To my further confusion the data below
Would indicate convict 8-7-8-0!

While its bullets are tops in the martial mart,
The back of me 'and to Remington art!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

ALL OUT FOR UNCLE SAM

Ships to sail and ships to fly,
And men to man the gun;
A bomber being furnished
By Local Number One.
We're in a war we didn't start,
We know the answer, too,
So let's give, and from the heart,
It's up to me and you.

It's all out for Uncle Sam!
Let's everyone do all he can;
We've got a fight to win!
We'll win all right without a doubt,
But it won't take so long to win
If everyone's all out.

It's all out for Uncle Sam!
He's the grandest leader man,
So open your purse, you can't be hurt—
You'll be reimbursed with peace on earth!
Let's everyone do all he can,
Let's all out for Uncle Sam.

"MOON MULLINS,"
Radio Division, L. U. No. 1.

JUST THINKING IT OVER

He thought he was good, though just a beginner,
So he tried to hire out as a regular wire skinner,
But the Chief, somehow, couldn't see it that way.
He said, "Nothing doing; can't use you today."
When he went back next day a job to hunt,
The boss said, "I'll try you out as a grunt."
Well, it hurt his pride—oh, cruel fate!
But he promised to be there the next day at eight.

Next day they worked on a small sub-station.
This was the start of his education.
He grunted for Slim and Shorty out there,
And they did all they could to get in his hair.
They didn't get his goat with the "pipe stretcher" gag,
But they pulled another trick out of their bag.
The fellows got chummy, told him he was a cinch,
Then sent him out looking for an insulator wrench.

The kid served his time with pike, spoon and spade;
He won his spurs, he made the grade;
He was knocked around in a long, hard fight,
But now? We're making electricians over night.

In some of these men are the unions' hopes;
Some others just take out a card.
So, stand by the men who know the ropes
If the road ahead gets hard.

—"SHADOW,"
L. U. No. 496, Silver City, N. Mex.

NOSTALGIA

I long for the days of the bloomer gal,
When a lineman was her "boomer" pal;
Days of contempt for the old home guard,
When he-men drank with a husky pard.
We fought the blizzard and fought the booze,
And fought each other—win or lose,
We were all good pals, and really tough.
Them were the days, though a li'l bit rough.
Well, they cooled me off, as they cooled off
"youse,"

Who fought the blizzard and fought the booze,
And palled around with the bloomer gals
Who palled around with their "boomer" pals.
—W. R. "LITTLE REID-IE" McMAHAN.

L. U. No. B-18.

*We like this headline in the New Leader:
"Reich Loses Generals—Von by Von." Also
the toast attributed to Walter Winchell:
"Here's to the Jap navy—bottoms up!"*

ADVICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Your local union number don't forget
When you contribute to this page of wit,
You might make thousands smile,
But 'twill linger in the file,
Without the number that's a requisite.

“**P**RODUCTION for war is based on men and women, the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours. To turn out more in a day's work. To keep the wheels turning and the fires burning twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and brothers on the fighting front.”

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.